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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON | FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Would Tax Wealth

Proposes Inheritance Levies

He Would Pay New Deal Debts

Senate Passes Security Bill

U. S. Faces New Thresholds

People's Thinking Must Aid

THE United States moves over the threshold of social legislation and proposals new in its experience. Two long steps absorb Washington. The Senate follows the House in passing by 76 to 6 the social security bill providing compulsory old-age pensions, unemployment compensation and aids to the blind and needy. This calls for the biggest tax program in the nation's history. On the heels of the Senate action Congress receives a surprise message from President Roosevelt on the subject of taxes which is revolutionary in its character. He proposes new levies on wealth such as would curb great fortunes and break up concentrations of capital and provide funds to begin reducing the enormous national debt. The New Deal has been busily piling up unprecedented indebtedness; this is the first intimation of how the New Deal proposes to bring payment about. Inheritances, the President urges, should pay most of all.

¶ The President's tax proposals are the first uncovering of the machinery by which he would bring into force his philosophy regarding redistribution of wealth. He believes, with Andrew Carnegie, that in individual American fortunes the people have contributed to the amassing and are silent partners. After serving the individual who amasses it, he would have the fortune revert in considerable part to the public use. Thus the high taxes he proposes would aim not at estates, but at inheritances and successions, with safeguards against evasions through gifts. His immediate levies would be on incomes above $1,000,000. The Government, the President holds, supplies the advantages for gaining wealth. So the Government, in his theory, may rightly take the surplus away.

¶ The United States, many hold, has before it the choice of voluntarily correcting evils in the distribution of wealth or having action thust upon it by violence. The disclosures of unfair advantages in business, of securities manipulation and questionable practices have deeply stirred the public mind. Upon a far-reaching sense of injustice the demagogue and the radical are playing with their unsound and fiery doctrines. The converts they make show the danger that exists. The United States can, must and doubtless will set its house in order in an orderly manner. Wisdom, honesty and sound sense are called for in a superlative degree. A cleansing appears inevitable. By a willing, wholesome cleansing the American democracy would seem best to preserve itself.

¶ The social security bill passes toward the statute books after a full year of consideration. The provisions are not so sweeping as the leader of the New Deal had planned them. But they will seem very sweeping to a country which, by reason of the broad opportunity it has provided for self-maintenance, has been slow to extend government aid to the needy. There will be difficulties over the Clark amendment, if it remains in the bill, which provides for exemption from the old-age pension pay roll taxes of industries conducting their own social security plan. But this is an incident not affecting the fundamental idea. The Federal Government now teams up with the states in a brand new undertaking. The aged and the needy are to be saved from want as their legal right.

¶ Most of the other nations, because of necessity, have taken their steps in social security ahead of the United States. Today 37 countries have old-age pensions or insurance, 31 have health insurance, 20 have unemployment insurance, and 17 make formal provision for widows and children. World-wide depression has severely tried these various systems, but they have made adjustments and gone ahead as best they could. The experience of other nations teaches America important things. It indicates that nations take up social security as they pass out of the pioneering stage. The United States appears to have grown to the point of assuming a vast new duty.

¶ The average American may not at once relish the new demands a day's developments make upon his thinking. But his best thought is needed on both social security and the subject of a new taxation system. The day's mental job becomes easier when he remembers that it is not really complicated systems he is expected to wrestle with, but the fundamental idea of justice. What is fair? What is this man's due and that one's? Free America should lead the world in discovering how to bestow upon all its citizens the right things of life. And earnest thought and earnest longing alone must bring such things into human experience.

France Invited To Join Talks on Naval Pact

General Convention Looms With Official Bid From London

Paris Critical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 20—Invited officially by Great Britain and unofficially by Germany to open negotiations for a naval accord, France is reformulating its policy on limitation of naval armaments.

Anthony Eden's conversations with French statesmen in the next few days, and the reassurances he is able to convey, will largely determine whether these invitations will be accepted with a sincere intention to arrive soon at a general naval convention.

Irritated

The Anglo-Reich agreement has irritated France as much from the viewpoint of procedure as from its content.

French logic found it hard to admit that Germany should be released from the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty by a simple bilateral concession on the part of Great Britain. Apart from juridical considerations, however, the French Government was far from pleased with the fact that Germany will possess, within a few years, a fleet stronger tactically and technically, if not numerically, than France.

If the French navy, estimated by global tonnage, is something like 50 per cent of the British, French capital ships amount to only about 35 per cent of the British.

Within Limits

By the end of 1936 France will have in effective service approximately 160,000 tons of capital ships.

Thus, when the Washington Treaty expires, France will still be well within the limits of 175,000 tons allotted to it by the treaty. Britain and the United States are each allotted 525,000 tons.

In secondary ships, France will have about 342,000 tons, including surface vessels and submarines now under construction. British figures are estimated at 410,000 tons and the United States at 356,000.

The official French contention is that naval strength must be reckoned in relation to defensive needs. France, it is claimed, really needs a navy second only to that of Britain, because it has two coast lines to defend, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and because it has a vast overseas empire, second only to Britain's.

Wide Dispersal

Thus the French Government contends that a German navy equal to 35 per cent of Britain's would in practice be more powerful than France's, because Germany could concentrate its entire forces in the Atlantic while France's fleet would necessarily be dispersed over several seas. For this reason the French Government declares "can no longer accept the Washington ratios — France 1.75 and Italy 1.00. Actually,

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Oregon Project To Place Families On 20-Acre Farms

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Minus the fanfare of publicity that has been the lot of a recent homestead venture in Alaska, a rehabilitation project fully as important and perhaps more practical is under way at Donna, Ore., a small settlement in the heart of Lane County, of which this city is the county seat.

Here, in a fertile little valley, 24 families will be located on 20-acre plots. Small houses, abandoned by families who once depended upon a near-by sawmill for subsistence, will be utilized by the settlers. A schoolhouse, fully equipped, which may need some enlarging, is ready for children. The Southern Pacific Wendling Branch Railroad runs on one side of the property, and power lines are already strung across it.

The project has been thoroughly investigated by government experts, land purchased at a reasonable price, soil carefully analyzed by agricultural college experts, and the entire project carefully scrutinized by C. L. Smith, Portland, director of the Oregon Rehabilitation Corporation. Howard Johnson, who has done most of the field work, is in charge of the venture.

Settlers are now being chosen by the Lane county committee and all are expected to be located on plots within the next month. Only experienced farm people are being considered, and each farm will be operated under the supervision of rehabilitation workers who will encourage individual enterprise.

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Prairie Editor Warns G.O.P. It Must Solve the Problem of Distributing National Income

White Says It Is Job of Republicans to Work Out Achievement

By a Staff Artist

William Allen White
"Sage of Emporia"

Not as a "grass-roots" Republican, nor as a rock-ribbed G. O. P. stalwart, but as an individualistic Kansas prairie Republican, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard today, declared that the Republican Party must solve the distribution problem or be on the wrong end of the fireworks.

Mr. White, who is attending Harvard commencement at Cambridge, Mass., modestly describes himself as "just an old-time editor of a country newspaper," but to the nation he is a keen political analyst, who was characterized as "an outstanding interpreter of the American mind" when awarded a Theodore Roosevelt medal for 1934.

Mr. White was definite on the score that the Republicans must find methods of redistributing the national income as efficiently as they learned how to produce wealth. But he was bluntly modest in his confession that he didn't know precisely how it was to be accomplished.

On the Blackboard

"I'll place the problem on the blackboard for you and leave its solution to the economists of this generation," he said, adding, "I'm just a country newspaperman, not an economist."

And then because he is an old-time reporter and knows the slips betwixt the statement and its ultimate reproduction in print, he took a pen and wrote his own credo for the Republican Party—a reporter-proof, copy-desk-proof interview.

He wrote:

"Of course I'm not speaking for the Republicans even of my section or scarcely for the Republicans of the liberal type of mind. But as one lone, lorn Kansas Republican, it seems to me that the essence of the Republican problem is: how to redistribute our national income by due process of law under the Constitution, so that the two-fifths now

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, June 20

The President—Demands Wealth-Sharing Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Congress today began work on President Roosevelt's sweeping and advanced program of social taxation, overwhelmed by the magnitude of the proposals. At the same time, the Omnibus Social Security Bill was advanced to conference between House and Senate, having passed the Senate by 76 to 6 votes.

The President's message yesterday urged on Congress: A heavy increase in inheritance taxes. . . . A tight tax on gifts to prevent evasion. . . . Greatly increased taxes on incomes above $1,000,000, amounting to a "share-the-wealth" plan. . . . A graduated tax on corporation incomes reducing the levy on small businesses and increasing it on larger ones. . . . A tax on corporation dividends to prevent evasion . . . Application of the wealth-distribution proceeds to reduction of the national debt, and as an approach to a balanced budget. . . . Ultimate legislation to discourage "unwieldy and unnecessary corporate surpluses" . . . A constitutional amendment against tax-exempt securities. Observers held that, at best, only a small portion of this program can hope to pass the present Congress.

The Social Security Bill, affecting some 26,000,000 workers, covers old-age pensions to the indigent elderly, a system of federal-state compulsory contributory old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, aid to dependent mothers and children, and aid to the blind.

Text of the President's message: Page 4.

Abyssinia—Emperor Again Appeals to League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Ethiopia once again appealed to the League of Nations against Italy today, invoking the League Covenant and calling for a special League commission to examine the terrain of the boundary dispute with Italy.

On this occasion, Ethiopia invoked Article X of the Covenant, which pledges the nations to respect one another's territorial integrity. Previously, Article XV had been called upon, providing for settlement of disputes by arbitration.

Ethiopia, it is thus implied, lacked faith in the neutral commission already at work and scheduled for its second meeting shortly in Holland.

By agrement with the League, if that commission does not bring agreement by August—shortly before the African rainy season ends—the League will take matters at last into its own hands.

Strike—Colombian Public Services Tied Up

MEDELLIN, Colombia (AP)—A strike of 30,000 workmen in this capital of Antoquia Department, who walked out in sympathy with striking textile employees, has paralyzed industry and public services here. Minor disorders occurred.

Naval—France Might Reconsider

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France, invited by Britain and indirectly by Germany, to consider a naval agreement and a western air Locarno with them, was today reconsidering its basic policy toward limitation of all kinds of arms. France has consistently argued for co-ordinated air, water and land arms agreements on an "all-or-nothing" basis. Britain, on the other hand, has favored tackling the various forms of arms limitation piecemeal, as the only practical way of gaining German acceptance.

Britain, it is recognized, has precipitated the issue of whether France will now join separately forged naval and air treaties, by signing the Anglo-German treaty. Subsequently, land armaments might be tackled, as the last and most difficult to limit.

France was left deeply dissatisfied with its relative naval strength by the Anglo-German pact. Within a few years, it is granted, Germany will possess a fleet tactically and technically stronger than the French fleet. France cannot finance a naval race, and yet has both Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts plus colonies to guard, it claims, relative to the lesser German naval needs.

France reconsiders its arms limitation policy: Page 1.

Arms Inquiry—War Scares, Bribery, Corruption

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Specific evidence of alleged bribery and fomenting of war scares by armament interests was today presented to the British Arms Inquiry Commission by Fenner Brockway, representing the Independent Labor Party—extreme Socialist wing of the labor movement.

In the "Mulliner case," Mr. Brockway claimed that in 1910 the British Parliament voted stiff increases in naval funds for building new dreadnoughts, upon false information that Germany would build 17 instead of the nine publicly announced new dreadnoughts. The information had been circulated by Mr. Mulliner, head of the Coventry Ordnance Company. The commission had previously been told that this false alarm weakened German trust in British good faith, and influenced Germany to reject Winston Churchill's proposed naval holiday at that time, which "might have changed the course of history," as Mr. Churchill later said.

A case of alleged bribes to a Japanese admiral by British arms firms during the same period was also set forth in detail.

Details of the Brockway testimony before the Royal Commission: Page 6.

Neighbors—St. Lawrence Waterway Defended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y.—Decentralization of the crowded industrial centers of America's Midwest was forseen by Leslie Thomson consulting engineer of Montreal, as one of the far-reaching effects of the projected Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway in addressing the conference on Canadian-Amer-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

N. E. Business Action Foiling Code Chiselers

Big Industries Said to Be Practically a Unit for Upholding Schedules

Boston Today—*also sees* Einstein, Davis, White and Wallace among other noted men get Harvard honorary degrees—Massachusetts legislators prepare to pass state old age pension law within month to match Federal aid—Mansfield send strong request to Washington for $10,000,000 relief program for Boston.

Codes—New England Business Two Thirds Faithful

Back in the hot summer of 1932 Gen. Hugh Johnson coined (or at least gave popular usage to) some new words in the American lexicon. One of these was "chiseler." Today, Boston found the NRA melody ended, but the words lingering on.

From the New England Council, meeting in Manchester, Vt., came news of two thirds of the region's industries maintaining the codes. Immediate reaction: With one third breaking the code provisions, the other two thirds couldn't stand and all code control would fall.

But a survey of Boston business leaders today revealed that codes will probably continue despite "chiseling."

Speaking for cotton, Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, reported his industry "100 per cent behind the reforms, unaffected by chiselers."

For two months at least Frederick Bachman, code authority for retail trade, foresees continuance of codes in his line. Since NRA came, he sees reversal of conditions. Previously, chain stores caused trouble, price wars. Now, larger stores and chains are maintaining wages and hours but smaller independents do the sharpshooting.

Harvard—Honorary Degrees Are Awarded

When Fair Harvard bestows its degrees, dignity, and color mark the traditional ceremonies. Names of those destined to receive honorary parchments are carefully guarded. Usually there is a gasp of surprise as one or more noted figures appear unexpectedly in the procession of caps and gowns. Today (Harvard's 299th graduation) was no exception.

Conspicuous in the line of honor recipients were:

1. Albert Einstein, "whose works," says the Harvard bulletin, "will be remembered long after our present troubles are forgotten."
2. Norman H. Davis, the United States' famous "Ambassador-at-Large."
3. William Allen White, the Emporia, Kansas, newspaper publisher, whose "life has been devoted to furthering high ideals."
4. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, "a public servant of deep faith, high integrity."

Most colorful group at the staid ceremony in Sever quadrangle was Massachusetts' Governor Curley and his official military aides, resplendent in gold buttons and braid.

[William Allen White, in Boston to receive a Harvard degree, gives the Monitor his own credo for the Republicans on page 1. For detailed graduation story, see page 2.]

Pensions—State Action On Federal Lines Planned

House Way and Means Committeemen (Massachusetts) today rushed to offices, dug deep into files, pulled forth its dusty Social Security bill, long awaiting national legislation. Late yesterday Senators in National Capitol passed the Federal bill, 76-6.

Bay Staters over 65 beamed across breakfast tables, saw possible assistance looming within a month.

Massachusetts House Speaker Leverett Saltonstall said today: "I see no reason why this bill should not be whipped into shape and be passed immediately."

Massachusetts is one of the few states having old-age provisions. Present law applies to persons over 70.

The Federal law lowers the age limit to 65, presents each state with $15 monthly for needy. Massachusetts will be required to match it with another $15, raising the total to $30 per month. Any increased costs in this new project will be taken care of by Federal allotment.

Relief—Boston Wants $10,000,000 in PWA Projects

Last week Boston's fact-finding Municipal Research Bureau (A. Lawrence Lowell, chairman) sat back and wailed. Cause: Federal grants care for only half of Hub's relief costs. Other cities get grants as high as 99 per cent. In addition Boston grants require much city money for equipment purchases.

Effect: Speeding to Washington today was Mayor Mansfield's request for $10,000,000 in PWA proj-

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Roosevelt Plan to Break Up Vast Aggregations of Wealth Falls as Bomb on Congress

Congressional Reaction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—The President's message was a complete surprise.

Besides a few Administration leaders, apparently no one on Capitol Hill knew of its formulation. Certainly not the newspapermen. Certainly not Huey Long.

Congress today was undecided whether the President even wanted immediate action on the message, which burst upon it like a bombshell.

Off the record, one high Administration leader declared he believed that it would be held up for more careful deliberation next session. On the other hand, there was a determination on the part of a great mass of liberal and progressive senators to press for action immediately, and Senator Robert M. La Follette (Progressive) of Wisconsin announced that he would introduce 'legislation immediately.

The message's arrival was wholly unexpected. It came right after the Senate, 76 to 6, had passed the great social security bill, and its introduction was carefully timed. Apparently only Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, and a few others knew of its coming. It was as much of a surprise to correspondents, for it was given out at the White House only five minutes before arrival at the Senate and no mention was made of it at Mr. Roosevelt's earlier press conference.

Wonder among newspapermen in the Senate press gallery as the reading clerk read the lengthy message aloud grew; partly at the comprehensive nature of the proposals, and partly at the failure to distribute advance copies, which is the customary procedure.

As the implications of the "share-the-wealth" announcement became plain, Huey Long could hardly control his excitement. He rose from his seat and moved about the chamber, excitedly buttonholing congressmen. There seemed a disposition to amusement among colleagues at the way the wind had been taken from his sails.

As the reading concluded, Mr. Long could control himself no longer, and, despite the failure of the acting presiding officer, Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, to recognize him, he rose and declared:

"All I can say is, 'Amen!'"

A state of excitement followed in the lobbies, where the regular matter of business was all but forgotten. It seemed to be felt that Mr. Roosevelt had struck a popular note, and at any rate that one of the most far-reaching proposals of the New Deal had just been broached.

Greatest Social Program In Nation's History Adopted Almost Without a Dissent

Senate Votes 76-6 for Security Bill, While House Approves Wagner Measure on Voice Vote; Both Go to Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—The greatest piece of social security legislation in American history has completed its journey through Congress, after passing the Senate yesterday, 76 to 6.

At the same time, the far-reaching, so-called Labor "Magna Charta," the Wagner-Connery Industrial Disputes Act, passed the House without a roll call, having already passed the Senate.

Both the Social Security Bill and the Labor Disputes bill now go to conference to settle important differences as they passed the two houses. Both bills are major pillars in the New Deal edifice; both are of sweeping social significance, and both are constitutionally questionable, in the light of the Supreme Court Schechter decision.

In relationship to the general New Deal program, the bills passed yesterday bulk large. Thus far, in a congressional session that began Jan. 3, only two major New Deal measures have actually become law: the NRA continuation bill, and the huge Work-Relief appropriation. Now this number will be doubled, as soon as the conference committees adjust differences.

Only Six Vote "No"

The Social Security bill, establishing systems of old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, aid for dependent children, aid for crippled children, grants for the indigent blind, finally brought only six votes against it: one Democrat, Senator Moore (N. J.), and five Republicans, Austin (Vt.), Hale, (Maine), Hastings (Del.), Metcalf (R. I.), and Townsend (Del.).

In addition, Senators Byrd and Glass, both Democrats, were paired against it—the latter absent receiving honorary degrees from Yale and Princeton. Two Democrats, Tydings of Maryland, and Gore of Oklahoma, merely voted "present" when their names were called.

Passage came after the Administration had suffered a damaging defeat (51 to 35) from conservative Democrats through an amendment exempting private pension systems from the Government's compulsory annuity plan. The amendment was sponsored by Senator Champ Clark (D) of Mo.

Insurance Firms Protected

Another important amendment discarded all provisions for voluntary annuities purchasable from the Government over and above the compulsory old-age pension plan. This item had been included to aid so-called "white collar" workers, but was not in the House bill. It was opposed by Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Conn., the home of many insurance companies.

These companies, the Senator said, would be adversely affected by the Government competition. While some last-minute amendments were defeated, a considerable number were adopted which will require conference with the House. One, for example, from Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia would allow federal payment of $15 monthly in pensions to persons over 65 in states not having their own pension plan, during a two-year period of grace.

Another amendment would prohibit interlocking directorates between insurance companies and firms operating their own retirement systems, throw open their books to government inspection, and deny rebates by insurance companies to firms covered by their pension policies.

A further Senate change would make possible payment of pensions to persons permanently blind, by federal monthly contributions up to $15 monthly to states pensioning their blind residents under an approved plan.

30,000,000 to Benefit

Administration experts estimates benefits from the bill would flow out ultimately to approximately 30,000,000 people: about 27,000,000 covered by old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

While the Senate was passing the

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Judge Chase Ouster Sets All-Time Record For New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., June 20 (AP)—New Hampshire has ousted a trial justice for the first time in her history, declaring vacant the office of David C. Chase, judge of Seabrook's municipal court.

Judge Chase, a portly hay merchant, was unseated yesterday, his 48th birthday. His office was declared vacant in a joint resolution of the legislature, which was approved by Gov. H. Styles Bridges and his executive council by unanimous vote.

In Seabrook, the unseating was followed by rumors that there would be a drastic shakeup in the community's police force—a chief and three men.

The selectmen already have ordered the three policemen off highway duty, and there was a report that Chief of Police G. Arthur Brown would be asked to resign. Chief Brown said today he knew nothing of any such action and members of the Board of Selectmen could not be reached.

Judge Chase was accused by Governor Bridges of fee splitting and other judicial improprieties. Complaints from out-of-state motorists flooded his office, the Governor said.

The complaints, according to Governor Bridges, pictured Judge Chase administering justice in his tiny office in a one-room, one-story structure on his front lawn, where they claimed exorbitant fines were levied and fees were split with arresting officers. Some said they were successful in striking a bargain with Judge Chase, who, they added, not infrequently presided in overalls and a straw hat.

While Judge Chase is the first trial justice to be dismissed from office, a Pembroke judge of probate, Boswell Stevens, was removed in 1836.

Inheritance and Other Tax Proposals Viewed as Capping New Deal

Liberals Planning To Press for Action

Conservatives View Issue as Affording Plenty of Time for Consideration

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—No proposal in the exciting history of New Deal legislation has burst upon Congress and national opinion with more deep social drama than President Roosevelt's program to break up vast aggregations of wealth and approach a balanced budget along the road of social taxation.

That the ambitious program will get far at the present session of Congress became increasingly doubtful. President Roosevelt would give no real indication that he would bring pressure to bear for immediate enactment, and at the White House it was said that he was "standing on the message," which conceded that the latter half at least of the proposals

Both representative Robert L. Doughton, (D) N. C., chairman of the ways and means committee, and Senator Pat Harrison, (D) Miss., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, indicated that the tax program would pass over to next year's session of Congress.

Delay Inevitable

Representative Doughton was holding individual conferences with committee members, but said he believed several weeks' delay of consideration of the tax plan was inevitable.

"The program," said Representative Doughton, "is not emergency, but the President is much interested and of course wants us to get to it as soon as we can after we dispose of emergency matters."

Senator Harrison today announced favorable report in the Senate of the nuisance tax bill, and opposed adding any of the President's tax proposals thereto. Because of the program's magnitude and importance, he expected the program to go over until next year.

Under these circumstances, apart from the individual efforts of Progressive senators, it appears that the tax program—like the social security program last year—is in the main a measure to mull over carefully before final action.

Long Preparation

The program presented in the President's message which reflects long and careful preparation both in political philosophy and in technique, is based on "widely accepted principle that taxes should be levied in proportion to ability to pay and in proportion to the benefits received."

Yet the program is as political in purpose as it is fiscal. Once more it places the President at the head of the legions of reform in the nation, elicits left-wing support, secures the hearty co-operation of progressives in the Congress and the country, and leaves the right-wing opposition eloquent with outrage.

Expected Protest

Much the same wave of protest is expected as greeted the Federal Income Tax in 1913 — a proposal declared to be communistic, and destructive of every moral dear to the hearth and home! With the passage of years the principle of taxation graduated according to ability to pay and benefits received — first established in that 1913 law—has become not communistic but unchallenged. But that was not foreseen in 1913, and the outcome of today's program of breath-taking reform similarly awaits the sanction of experience.

The presidential ban is also based upon the philosophy that "our revenue laws have operated in many ways to the unfair advantage of the few, and they have done little to prevent an unjust concentration of wealth and economic power."

It starts with the precept that wealth does not spring from individual effort alone, but through the mass contribution of the community. In Andrew Carnegie's words, quoted by the President: "Where wealth acrues honorably, the people are always silent partners."

Pay Greater Share

And the President proposes that these aggregations of wealth pay a greater share of the public costs. He begins with inheritances, with the arresting declaration:

"Such inherited economic power is as inconsistent with the ideals of this generation as inherited political power was inconsistent with the ideals of the generation which established our Government."

So, without naming any schedules, Mr. Roosevelt urges Congress to work out heavy taxes on inherited economic power—"static wealth"—not "the dynamic wealth which makes for the healthy diffusion of economic good." He proposes a levy—not on estates, but on inheritance, succession, and legacy, with a safeguarding tax on gifts to prevent evasion. The proceeds are to be segregated specifically for retiring the national debt.

Levies on Incomes

His second proposal is for greatly increased levies on incomes above $1,000,000, pointing out that while a man earning $6000 a year pays twice as much as a man earning $4000 there is no difference in the rate of

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Boston Day... Degrees, Age, Relief, Biennials...

(Continued from Page 1)

ects. If approved by government officials, Boston will have:

1. $5,000,000 in new and resurfaced streets.
2. $250,000 in improved parks, playgrounds and new wading pools.
3. $3,000,000 in new drainage and sewer facilities.
4. $1,000,000 in water main extensions.
5. $480,000 in a project reclassifying Public Library books.
6. $70,000 in new trees planted on Boston harbor islands.
7. $200,000 in miscellaneous projects.

Gerrymander—New Ward Plan So Described

Early in 1812 Massachusetts's Governor Gerry altered the limits of certain towns (for political reasons) in Essex County. Ardent Federalist-Editor Benjamin Russell opposed the altering of limits, outlined the bounds on his office wall map. The heavy dark lines looked something like a dragon.

One day into Editor Russell's office walked Noted Artist Gilbert Stuart. He saw the map, made some deft pencilings of his own, observed, "That will do for a salamander."

Quipped Russell: "Better say a Gerrymander."

Thus was born a word. Today it was freely bandied around the State House. Members of the joint legislative committee on cities favored dividing Boston's 22 wards into 45, effective in 1936 primaries.

Object: to equalize representation in each ward, according to Sponsor, Representative Charles J. Innes, Boston.

Object: Gerrymandering, according to opposer, Representative Charles T. Cavanaugh, Cambridge.

The measure now faces action in House and Senate.

Biennials—It Is Still An Issue on Beacon Hill

Massachusetts House and Senate met yesterday for the third time in joint convention to decide status of biennial sessions. (Whether or not the Massachusetts legislators should meet only once in two years).

Action: None.

Decision: Another joint convention at some future date.

Annoyed were some of the senators. Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Plymouth district, said: "Quit your stalling. Voice your own convictions."

Legislative biennial opponents admitted "stalling" because they were afraid the bill would have passed if voted on yesterday. "We put it off again," they said, "because we haven't buttonholed (solicited votes against bill) enough members.

Quincy—It's Launched And Also a Writ on 'J. P.'

Down ways of Bethlehem's Fore River shipyard yesterday slid U. S. cruiser Quincy (178th naval vessel launched from these yards). Thousands cheered, bands played, it was a general holiday for Quincy residents.

Among throngs, unexpected onlooker J. P. Morgan, international capitalist, watched daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry S. Morgan, break a bottle on ship's bow, intone: "I christen thee Quincy."

Another unexpected visitor was Charles S. Keane, deputy U. S. marshal. Not an interested onlooker, his interest was ferreting out "J. P." Deputy Keane found him, a gentle tap on the shoulder and Mr. Morgan had been served a writ in an action of contract for $500,000.

Launching went on as scheduled and no one was the wiser, except alert reporters.

Today telephones jangled in writ-serving law offices of Hale and Dorr. But Mr. Joseph N. Welch of the firm, politely but firmly refused to divulge details.

Rotch—Back From Capital; Nothing To Say

Back from Washington today was Massachusetts' administrator, Arthur G. Rotch. Brief case in hand (bulging with ideas and information on allotment of federal funds) Administrator Rotch went directly to his office. Close at his heels tripped newshawks.

Tight-lipped was the ERA official. "Not a thing to say until the meeting at 4 p. m." he made known.

Inside rumors were that there would be a number of changes in the works program. Instead of large projects, small ones would be instituted, thereby giving more employment, stretching out the funds for a longer period.

Adams—He Heads New Community Federation

Officials of Boston's newly organized Community Federation (extension of former Boston Emergency Relief Campaign) today rolled up sleeves and started preparations for 1935's campaign (Aug. 1).

Yesterday they elected Charles Francis Adams (former Secretary of the Navy) as first president of the new group. Mr. Adams is known as a financial expert, is expected to close reputed "leaks" said to mark the old organization.

Other officers elected: Anthony J. W. Farley (chairman of 1934 campaign), vice-president; Charles F. Weed (vice-president of First National Bank, Boston), treasurer; Roy M. Cushing (secretary Boston Council), clerk.

Alcohol—Clergymen Oppose Attleboro License

Down long State House corridor (second floor) today walked six solemn clergymen representing towns of Attleboro, Norton, Wrentham. Heads erect, they marched into office of the Alcohol Beverage Commission, sat down in rigid line. Surprised officials, upped to their feet.

Said the clergy: We resent your approval in granting of a liquor license to the Park Hotel, Attleboro. Our church (Second Congregational) is next door, and it disgraces our parish. We object." Then they filed out.

The board rested, took the objection under consideration.

Grass—It's Really Growing in Boston Street

Every nook and cranny of New York's Madison Square Garden (capacity 21,000) was jammed that cool evening Oct. 31, 1932, when Herbert Hoover warned (if the tariff were lowered), "The grass will grow in the streets of a hundred cities, and a thousand towns."

Democrats seized on the utterance, twitted Republicans for three years. But at least part of the prophecy has come true, it became known today. Item: Grass is growing in Boston's Haymarket Square.

Not sparse, nor even straggly (though new) are Haymarket's blades of budding greensward. Already it has required mowing. William Barry of the Transit Department did the job, wasn't impressed with event's significance.

Whether Boston's Democrat Mayor Mansfield had the seed planted as courteous gesture to the former President could not be verified. But it is known that 1935 sees first grass in Haymarket Square in more than 100 years.

It was planted when the new subway terminal and traffic circle were completed last spring.

Racing—Proposal To Extend Season Favored

Senate Ways and Means Committee met yesterday in their oblong room (No. 434 State House), flipped leaves of calendars, counted days. Outsiders present, looked on, said nothing for or against. Results: Favorable report by committee at public hearing yesterday to extend number of racing days from 70 (present limit) to 90 for 1935 season.

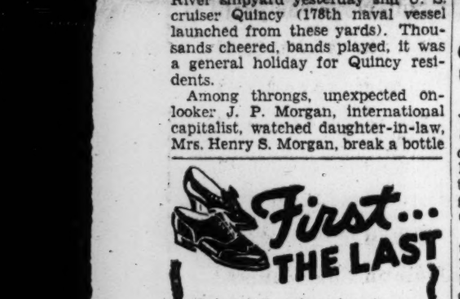
The request, originally from Governor Curley, must now be decided by Legislature.

Today race track men and backers breathed easier, visualized bigger gate receipts. Opposition leaders (none present to protest at open hearing) frowned, pointed out opportunities for tracks to drain still more from gambling public.

Gist of Bill: To give an increased number of days to Massachusetts tracks to make agreements with Narragansett, Rockingham, in order to avoid conflict with racing dates.

Air Line—Bangor Service Extended to Bar Harbor

Operating seasonal schedules after the fashion of its owner of railroads, the Boston & Maine Airways announces that beginning Friday, June 21, its Boston and Bangor service will be extended to Bar Harbor three times weekly. On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays eastbound planes will leave the East Boston Airport at 10 a. m., eastern standard time, with arrival at the Bar Harbor Airport in Trenton at 12:55 p. m. Westbound planes will leave Bar Harbor at 3:55 p. m., arriving in Boston at 7 p. m. By connecting service of American Airlines a Bar Harbor-bound New Yorker can leave Newark at 7:15 a. m., standard time, arrive in Bar Harbor five hours later.



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BESIDES its quaint pastoral charm, you're close to salt water everywhere in Nova Scotia. Cool ocean breezes add tang to your golf, tennis, riding, boating, fishing. In visiting historic sites of the Acadians, stay at *Cornwallis Inn*, Kentville. Stop at the *Pines Hotel*, Digby, and play its excellent "18". At Yarmouth, stay at the *Lakeside Inn*. In Halifax, is the *Lord Nelson* (op. by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.) . . . And, across the Bay of Fundy, at St. Andrews, N. B. you'll enjoy the *Algonquin Hotel's* Old English hospitality, cuisine — its famous golf course.

THE PINES, DIGBY

ALGONQUIN HOTEL, ST. ANDREWS

LAKESIDE INN, YARMOUTH

Rates (American plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 28-Sept. 3) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year). Single—$6. up; double—$5. up p. p. *Pines Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 9) Single $7. up; double $5.50 up p. p. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 29-Sept. 3) Single—$7. up; double—$7. per person.

Sail—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews, Perry, Saint John—Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway meets all ships.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

See local Travel Agent, or Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cities.

Harvard Confers Degrees 'In Course' on 1896

By a Staff Photographer

Twelve recipients of honorary degrees include Norman H. Davis, Dr. Einstein, Henry A. Wallace, William Allen White and Thomas Mann.

Honorary Degrees

Doctor of Science
Albert Sauveur
Albert Einstein
Waldemar Lindgren
Charles Schuchert

Doctor of Laws
John Campbell Merriam
George Sarton
Norman H. Davis
William Allan Neilson
William Allen White
Henry Agard Wallace

Doctor of Letters
Thomas Mann

Master of Arts
Walter Prentice Bowers

Harvard University in closing its 299th academic year today with commencement exercises in Sever Quadrangle conferred 1896 degrees.

In the most colorful parade Harvard has known in several years the procession formed in front of Massachusetts Hall, the oldest in the Yard, circled University Hall Quadrangle and marched past the bronze statue of John Harvard, past Widener Library and into the degree enclosure.

Arriving with all the pomp of a monarch, Gov. James M. Curley, accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley and his military staff, rolled into University Lane escorted by a troop of colorful lancers in full dress.

With the arrival of the Governor, Harvard's chief marshal mounted his rostrum and the parade took form, with places reserved for dignitaries, all the way from the President of the United States and members of the Supreme Court on down through officials of the Commonwealth, mayors, and honorary-degree recipients to members of former graduating classes.

Called to Order

Pounding his staff thrice on the degree platform, the sheriff of Middlesex County called the Assembly to order as his predecessors have done for nearly 300 years.

Occupying the traditional seat of authority, the ancient Tudor Throne chair, was Dr. James B. Conant, president of the University, flanked on the right by dignitaries of church and state and on left by the Harvard Faculty and visiting presidents of other Massachusetts colleges and universities.

Prof. E. K. Rand acted as marshal of the honorary degree recipients in the colorful embroidered robes of Trinity College, Dublin. Many of his notable candidates also gave evidence of former degrees. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard, were the traditional red, white and blue of his degree from the University of Toulouse. Dean Roscoe Pound and Professor Beal of the law school wore the pink and scarlet robes of Cambridge University.

Address in Latin

Following the prayer and selections by the Glee Club, commencement parts were delivered by Erling C. Olsen, of Maplewood, N. J., and George L. Haskins, of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Olsen delivered the welcoming address in traditional Latin, while Mr. Haskins, in his English commencement speech, talked of the "Harvard Indifference," which Henry Adams first gave voice to 100 years ago, as the mark of the more aristocratic student.

"The indifference prevails today," he said, "and if anything it is becoming more endemic. . . . The symptoms go deeper than a superficial college attitude. . . . Harvard will be a negative force if she permits herself to be an integrated force. Education must be correlated with society, and the problems must be worked out by educated people who are at once practical men and idealists. Many men have light enough to be visionary, but only he who can see clearly can behold a vision."

Degree recipients passed before Dr. Conant in groups, according to university departments, marshalled forward by their respective deans. Degrees were conferred en mass. Individual degrees were given only in the case of honorary degrees.

Confers Honors

Conferring these, Dr. Conant spoke as follows: "To Albert Sauveur, Doctor of Science. Long famous as a founder of the science of metallography, a Harvard professor of whose achievements we shall be forever proud.

"To Albert Einstein, Doctor of Science: Acclaimed by the world as a great revolutionist of theoretical physics, his bold speculations, now become basic doctrine, will be remembered when mankind's present troubles are long forgotten.

"To Waldemar Lindgren, Doctor of Science: A geologist to whom all men turn for knowledge of the metallic secrets hidden in the rock.

"Mapped Ancient Seas"

"To Charles Schuchert, Doctor of Science: Eminent paleontologist of Yale, who has mapped the ancient seas and fathomed the geologic past.

"To John C. Merriam, Doctor of Laws: A distinguished scientist whose wise administration of the Carnegie Institution has advanced knowledge on many fronts.

"To George Sarton, Doctor of Laws: Historian of science and learning, a scholar whose relentless toil and inspired vision are creating a new academic discipline.

"To Norman H. Davis, Doctor of Laws: Statesman and ambassador whose persistent skill gives us hope for peaceful understanding between distracted nations.

"To William Allan Neilson, Doctor of Laws: Beloved teacher and learned scholar, a former member of our faculty, now a leader in a vital experiment in education—the training of the college woman of today.

"For Public Good"

"To William Allen White, Doctor of Laws: A citizen of this republic who has devoted his life to democratic ideals and labored unceasingly for the public good.

"To Henry Agard Wallace, Doctor of Laws: A public servant of deep faith and high integrity who finds courage to attempt an uncharted journey in our modern wilderness.

"To Thomas Mann, Doctor of Letters: A novelist of rare distinction, an interpreter of life to many in the western world, one of the few contemporary guardians of the great tradition of German culture.

"To Walter Prentice Bowers, Master of Arts: A physician devoted to his calling, for more than 40 years a general practitioner in Worcester County, he has brought skill and wisdom to countless homes."

Following the ceremonies in Sever Quadrangle, the honorary degree men attended a reception given in their honor at the home of Dr. Conant. Meanwhile, the alumni held their annual spread in the college Yard.

Security Program Wins Almost Without Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

omnibus Social Security bill, the House continuing its bill-a-day pace, after eight hours concluded action on the Wagner bill without a roll call. The constitutionality of this bill is even more questionable than the Social Security measure. A third of the trio destined for Supreme Court test is the Guffey Coal Bill, now scheduled for early House action.

The Wagner-Connery bill, as it passed the House, sets up a permanent National Labor Relations Board of three members, "to promote equality of bargaining power between employers and employees." The House agreed with the Senate in making this an independent agency, instead of putting it under the Labor Department as desired by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. The vote on the amendment taking it away from the Labor Department was 130 to 48.

No Penalties for Workers

Three attempts to insert in the measure a provision to punish employees as well as employers for coercing or intimidating workers in connection with labor organization affiliation were severally repulsed. The bill provides penalties for any employer who "refuses to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees."

One major amendment was adopted by the House which would forbid the proposed National Labor Relations Board from fixing as a collective bargaining unit a group of employees of more than one employer. A number of opponents of the measure declared that it was "clearly unconstitutional." From various sources was heard the discription that it meant the re-enactment of Section 7-A of the NIRA.

Horse Trade Declines

Belgium's important international trade in horses has been severely curtailed. Germany purchased 4850 Belgian horses in the past year as compared with an average of 20,000 annually before the World War.

New England Men Advance In Election of Grotto

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 20 (AP)—Henry P. Hayward, Quincy, Mass., banker, yesterday, was elected Grand Venerable Prophet of the Grotto at its international convention here, placing him in position to become Grand Monarch of the organization in 12 years by annual progression through offices.

Clinton C. Nichols of Hartford, Conn., automatically became Grand Monarch for the coming year, succeeding Miles Gregory of Los Angeles.

Reconsideration Asked For Scituate Port Plan

WASHINGTON, June 20—Army engineers were asked yesterday by Atlantic coast interests to reconsider an adverse report on the proposed deepening of Scituate Harbor, Mass.

Headed by Frank P. Davis, secretary of the maritime division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Eastern delegation told the Army engineers that creation of a harbor of refuge somewhere between Boston and the Cape Cod Canal would be essential upon completion of work now in progress on the channel.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Friday fair; rising temperature; gentle to moderate to easterly winds shifting to southwesterly Friday.

Maine: Cloudy with rain tonight and probably in the north portion Friday morning; slightly warmer in west portion tonight.

New Hampshire, and Vermont: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and in north portion Friday morning; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Friday fair, rising temperature in north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east winds tonight shifting to southwest on Friday over north portion, and fresh northwest winds tonight shifting to southwest on Friday over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday with rain over the north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	57	Minneapolis	54	66
Bermuda	78	88	Norfolk, Va.	72	90
Chicago	56	56	New York	58	62
Denver	64	84	New Orleans	80	90
Helena, Mont.	50	72	Philadelphia	66	66
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Louis	62	74
Kansas City	62	74	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	68	78	Washington	58	72
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—8 a. m. June 20.
B—Maximum June 19.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2.52 p. m.; Height 9.7 feet.
Friday 3.07 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Brewers Take Firm Stand Against Federal Control

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Delegates from 453 of the nation's 742 licensed breweries June 18 announced themselves "unalterably opposed" to federal regulation of the brewing industry.

Earlier in the day the group voted to establish a system of voluntary state organizations to maintain benefits of the recently outlawed NRA code. This resolution was introduced by William Reil of Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Make Cobs Eatable

Experiments at North Carolina State College showed livestock usually eat the cob as well as the grain when ear corn is soaked in salt water.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

Swedish Coronation March...Svendsen
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
"Desert Stars" ..... Rapper
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasia.....Saint-Saëns
Introduction and Royal March of the Lion.
Cocks and Hens.
Horses of Tartary (Fleet Animals)
Tortoises.
The Elephant.
Kangaroos.
Personages with long ears.
The Cuckoo in the depth of the forest.
Pianists.
The Swan (Solo violoncello, J. Langeendoen.)
Finale.
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá, Leo Litwin.
Concerto for Double-bass...Ludwig Juhl (Solo by the composer)
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection.....Gershwin
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham

Movies

KEITH'S — "Becky Sharp." Adapted from Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." With Miriam Hopkins, Alan Mowbray, Allison Skipworth and Nigel Bruce. Settings and costumes designed under the direction of Robert Edmond Jones to make the most of the new three-color Technicolor process in which the whole film is done. 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:06, 4:09, 6:12, 8:15, 10:18.

BOSTON—Ralph Bellamy in "The Healer," from Robert Herrick's novel. 11:06 a. m.; 2:16, 5:27, 8:38. "The People's Enemy." Tomorrow: Damon Runyon's "No Ransom," and "Ladies Love Danger."

EXETER—"Great God Gold," 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "A Night at the Ritz."

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling." Gaumont-British musical production containing various "Tosca" arias as well as new songs, sung by Marta Eggerth and Jana Kiepura. 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 7:45, 9:58.

ORPHEUM—Ann Harding in "The Flame Within." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Public Hero No. 1."

STATE — "No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. From A. E. Thomas' stage comedy. 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 10:06. Begins second week tomorrow.

METROPOLITAN —George Raft in gangster story, "The Glass Key," by Dashiell Hammett. 11:28 a. m., 2:04, 4:44, 7:40, 10:36. Overture: "Grieg Impressions." Stage: "Campus Days" revue. Tomorrow: "Oil for the Lamps of China."

MODERN—"Our Little Girl," with Shirley Temple. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:50. "People Will Talk," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland.

UPTOWN—Victor McLaglen in "The Informer." 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Let's Live Tonight." Musical comedy.

TREMONT—"The Private Life of Don Juan," with Douglass Fairbanks, and "The White Parade." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Warner Baxter as an Argentine gaucho in "Under the Pampas Moon," with Ketti Gallian and Tito Guizar. The dance team of Velos and Yolanda add color. Fenway, 3:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount, 9, 11:34 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:15, 9:47. "College Scandal," with Arline Judge and Eddie Nugent. A musical comedy.

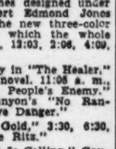
UNIVERSITY—"Les Miserables," 2:45, 6, 9:10. Jackie Cooper in "Dinky."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Unfinished Symphony," 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Night Life of the Gods." Tomorrow: "Les Miserables."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—First of six chapters of "The Lost City"; Popeye cartoon. "Choose Your Weppins"; Goofy Movies; "Monkey Shines," featuring a chimpanzee; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"Little Men," 1, 3:45, 6:48, 9:42. "Car 99."

Other Events



"ISLES OF THE MIST"—Lecture and song recital in costume by Sally Walker, on the Hebrides. Presented under the auspices of Boston Townsend Club No. 2. Followed by dancing. Brown Hall, 194 Huntington Ave. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

ESA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Print Treasures, 11 a. m.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
8:00 Monitor Views News..	Parent - Teachers	Baseball game.....	Hits and Encores:
8:15 Agriculture talk.....	Congress: talks...	"Story Builder"...	music and shop-
8:30 "The Singing Lady"	Studio vocalist....	"Jack Armstrong".	ping talks.....
8:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Speaker; news....	Male quartet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
8:00 Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
8:15 "The Story Man".....	Features; news...	Studio features....	Cowboy songs.....
8:30 News; features.....	"Lum and Abner";	Rhythm Roundup.	Russian orchestra.
8:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloists.....	State House talk..	CBS comedians....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	"Bengal Lancers".	Just Entertainm't	News Service.....
7:15 "Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra.
7:30 Floyd Gibbons.....	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ.....	CBS vocalist.....
7:45 "Jimmie Allen".....	News sketches.....	Boake Carter, news	Brissette's Orch...
8:00 "Pastorale": Joseph	Vallee Varieties:	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Lamplit Hour"...
8:15 Littau's Orchestra...	May Robson; Tom	Kate Smith's Swa-	Boy from Ireland..
8:30 Talk, H. W. Van Loon	Howard; sketch;	nee Music: solo-	Hawaiian music...
8:45 Keene's Radio Gang..	soloists	ists; orchestra....	Dramatic sketch..
9:00 Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	McGinley Orch....
9:15 dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Organ recital.....
9:30 Goldman Band Con-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	Bennett Orchestra
9:45 cert, Central Park...	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	Crusaders talk.....
10:00 "America's Town	Paul Whiteman's	ians; vocal solo-	News Service.....
10:15 Meeting": "Should	Orchestra; Lou	ists; glee clubs...	Stevens Orchestra.
10:30 America Stay	Holtz; soloists;	Spotlight Revue...	Heidt's Brigadiers:
10:45 Home?" speakers....	male quartet.....	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orchestra
11:00 Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Frank Dailey and
11:15 Stern Orchestra.....	Sports; organist...	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30 Ray Delaporte and	Talk, Sen Arthur	Meyer Davis Le	Ted Fiorito and
11:45 his orchestra.....	Vandenberg, Mich.	Paradis Orch.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute," dramatic sketch.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

5:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell; sketch, with Lionel Barrymore.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Handel's oratorio, "Theodora," drama and musical; soloists; players; chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights"; Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Sinfonietta"; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "The Alien Menace to America," Rep. Martin Dies, Texas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage Entered at second class rates at the Post provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Britain Invites France to Join Naval Pact Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

however, France is well aware that it cannot afford to build up very far beyond its present strength and that it would be no match for the Reich in a naval armament race.

Italy Has Big Plans

The question is further complicated by Italy's action in laying down two 35,000-ton superships. France refuses to concede parity to Italy. The French point out that Italy's naval views are confined virtually to the Mediterranean and that thus parity for Italy would in fact amount to Italian superiority.

The French Government has therefore felt itself obliged to approve construction of the two 35,000-ton battleships, although so far these superships are only paper projects.

In view of these complications, the prospects of France agreeing to present limits of naval forces are by no means bright.

If, however, both Britain and Germany would agree to let France increase substantially its capital ship tonnage without a corresponding increase in their own figures, the possibilities of agreement would become very good indeed. For France would thus improve its own relative position and at the same time obtain a fixed margin of superiority over Germany.

Chain Informer Sues Western Union For $3,600,000 Judgment

TRENTON, N. J., June 20 (AP)—The chain telegram fad, seized upon by its participants as a swifter road to riches than the humbler letter form, brought a $3,600,000 Supreme Court suit to the doorstep of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday.

William F. Zwirner, of Merchantville, suing as a "common informer" under rarely invoked state gambling law, seeks $2000 for each of the 1800 such telegrams he alleges were sent from Camden in nine days this month. On each of these telegrams, transmitting $2, the company received 51 cents toll and money transmission charges, he said.

The Court of Errors and Appeals, the State's highest tribunal, recently upheld the provisions of the statute under which Mr. Zwirner sued. Its decision was handed down in the case of Charles D. Hyman, Atlantic City lawyer, who won a $4000 judgment against the Long Branch Kennel Club on the grounds that the 1934 pari-mutuel dog-racing law under which the club was operating was "plainly unconstitutional and invalid." Mr. Hyman, upon winning, announced he would press similar suits to collect $360,000 from other dog tracks.

The law provides that the "common informer" receive half the sum of the judgment, and the county the other half.

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Sanforized, Warcorized, pre-shrunk linens. Single and double breasted styles. Snappy back and collar details. White and lovely pastels.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, June 20

(Continued from Page 1)

ican affairs yesterday. He believed it probable that the new transportation facilities would regionalize industrial populations affecting 45,000,000 people. He said the project was technically feasible and economically sound.

The conference late yesterday listened to Canadian spokesmen defend Canadian tariff policy at a special session they requested. They argued in effect that if Canada's tariffs are bad, those of the United States are no better.

The session devoted to radio as an international problem found the principal speakers agreeing that some form of public control will be needed to preserve freedom of the air and to enable the radio to exert its fullest educational and cultural influence.

Decentralized industry, tariffs, mutual trade development, discussed: Page 5.

Power—New York Divided on City Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—East Side and West Side are today lined up for and against the proposal of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to put New York City into the public utility business, following an all-day open hearing on the "cheaper power" issue at city hall yesterday.

It was an opinion forum for the Mayor's board of estimate colleagues, after their refusal to authorize an application for a federal loan to build a "yardstick" plant. The chief financial interests of the city came as a solid phalanx against the "improper, undemocratic, uneconomic procedure of government competing with a citizen." Civic and consumer groups were for the most part in favor of the Mayor's program, which already has won a 25 per cent reduction from the company on city contracts. The Mayor hopes for a $70,000,000 consumer saving, as compared with the $7,500,000 saving offered by the utilities.

No Issue—Prince of Wales Spoke for Himself

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government has declined to permit the recent friendly statement of the Prince of Wales toward Germany to become a political issue. Foreign Secretary Hoare, questioned in Parliament, said the Prince's statement did not come within his range of official comment—and that he neither approved nor disapproved.

The Prince, speaking to the British Legion on June 11, had commended the suggestion that it welcome a delegation of German war veterans, and send a courtesy delegation for a return visit. At once, German newspapers hailed this gesture from the heir to the throne, and made much of it. Several anti-German groups in Britain set up corresponding protest.

It was learned that both France and Russia were disturbed at the Prince's remarks, and that the British Foreign Office had assured them the Prince spoke for himself, and not for the Government.

Morro Castle—Inquiry Recalls Disaster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—Ewing Y. Mitchell, ousted Assistant Secretary of Commerce, today charged that inefficient inspection of ships by the United States Bureau of Steamboat Inspection may have been responsible for the Morro Castle disaster and its 124 fatalities. He also said he understood that Joseph B. Weaver, director of that branch of the Department of Commerce under whose direction the Morro Castle investigation was conducted, had previously been an official of the shipbuilding company which built the Morro Castle.

Diplomacy—China Raises Rank at Tokyo

TOKYO (AP)—China's first Ambassador to Tokyo, Tso Pin-chiang, presented his credentials to Emperor Hirohito today with the ultimate in diplomatic reserve—giving no hint of any North China crisis.

Mutual assurances were exchanged of amity between Japan and China at a ceremony in the Imperial Palace. The Chinese Nationalist Government recently raised its legation here to the status of an embassy, in return for a similar compliment to China from Japan and other powers.

Youth—Laboratory for Relief Tests Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A laboratory in New York City for testing means of caring for unemployed youth up to 18 years was urged to the Federal Relief Administration yesterday by Dr. Lovejoy Elliott, vice-chairman of the City Affairs Committee. A large gap in the relief and rehabilitation work exists with respect to these young people, he said. They are too young for the CCC. A division of junior work and employment has been discussed, but nothing has yet been done about it.

In view of the critical humanitarian and sociological need for protecting youth from the depression, Dr. Lovejoy indicated, an active start should be made at once.

Dr. Lovejoy urges Mayor LaGuardia to ask federal help for the youth relief problem: Page 5.

Democracy—'United States No Model'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Democracy—and particularly that of the United States—is no fit example to follow in granting freedom to India, the British House of Lords was informed by Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, Bishop of Exeter and brother to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.

"Money-controlled politics and gangsters," he said, made the United States a very bad model for building a state. "One of the most interesting places I saw in Chicago was a place where gangsters went firing machine guns in a busy street. Why had they been able to do that? Because of democracy. The jury, the judge, everybody is under the machine—prey to the disease of corruption."

Hope had been expressed for democracy in China, 20 years back, he said. But now, China's fairest province had been betrayed to Japan because China's generals were dishonest. . . . The Bishop urged that with so much contemporaneous popular approval of Fascism, Britain should go very slowly in building a new India on the democratic model.

Clarity—Trade Chamber Hits Rule Chaos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Congress was today asked by the New York State Chamber of Commerce to clear up the "hopeless confusion and chaos" of proclamations, orders and regulations issuing from Washington in the last two years, by assembling them in an authoritative document, to be henceforth kept up to date daily.

Soviet—American Bricklayer Enjoys Detention

MOSCOW (AP)—The United States Embassy bent its efforts today toward returning to the United States Ernest Elmer Baker of Menard, Texas, who is in a Soviet detention camp near Minsk and is enjoying it.

Baker, a bricklayer, was arrested for illegal entry last September, after working his way into Russia to convert the Bolsheviks to the "right way of living," but only recently did word of his plight reach the embassy.

Secretary Angus T. Ward, sent to the camp immediately in an attempt to aid the Texan, said he found Baker in excellent spirits, with plenty to eat and comfortable quarters, praising the treatment he has received from the Soviets.

Fur Workers—A. F. of L. Bans Reds in Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Approximately 10,000 fur workers in New York are today face to face with loss of their membership in the American Federation of Labor unless they expel Communists from their own trade organization, the International Fur Workers' Union. The order came from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, through Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation.

Communists have been "boring from within" in the Fur Workers' Union, Mr. Woll charged, adding that to permit them to overrun this union "would mean opening the door to them in all other unions, particularly in the needle trades."

"Steps are being taken to avert this," he added.

Mr. Woll said he had been authorized by Mr. Green to announce that all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would have their charters revoked if they admitted Communists to membership.

High—Russian Balloonists Rise 34,448 Feet

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet airmen today claimed a world altitude record for open gondola balloons asserting they had reached a height of 34,448.75 feet in a balloon of 2200 cubic meters capacity.

A balloon of the capacity indicated ranked in the fifth category, for which no international altitude records are listed. The record for the sixth category—balloons of 2201-3000 cubic meters—is officially recognized as held by Capt. Hawthorne C. Gray of the United States Army, March 9, 1929, Belleville, Ill., 28,508.413 feet.

The balloonists reported a temperature at their maximum height of 40 degrees below zero. Above 8000 meters, after rising in absolute quiet, they heard an unexplainable noise like the passing of a train. They used oxygen.

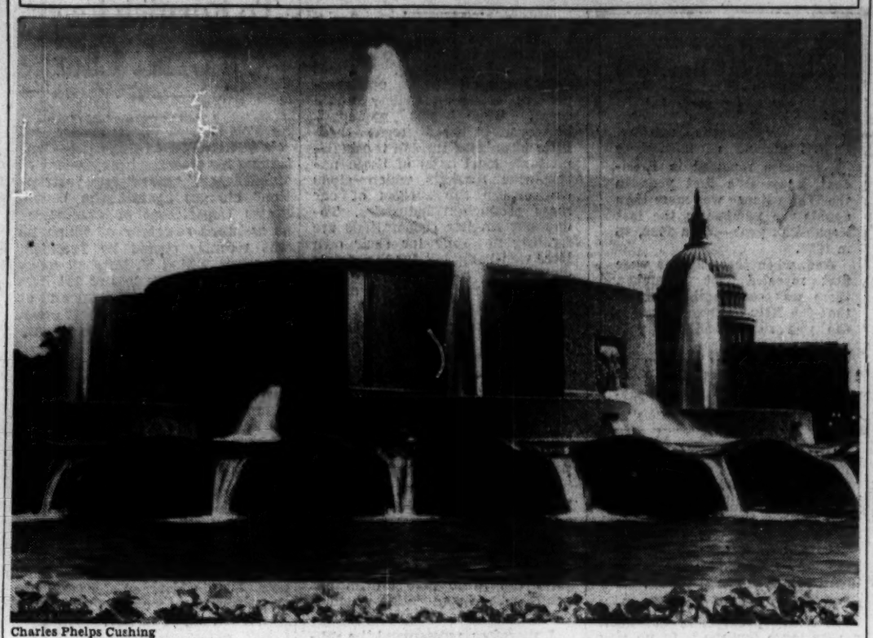
Hauptmann—Defense Brief Declares Trial Unfair

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Attorneys for Bruno Richard Hauptmann, condemned to die for the murder of baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., argued to New Jersey's high court today that he was unfairly tried.

Hauptmann's brief charged the State wrongfully used varying theories as to how the Lindbergh baby met its death, called the trial summation of Attorney General David T. Wilentz "inflammatory," contended the trial should have been conducted not in Hunterdon County, but in Mercer County where the baby's body was found.

The answering brief of the State said the evidence "proved conclusively" that Hauptmann was guilty of the murder.

Doming the Underground Garage of 260 Automobiles



Charles Phelps Cushing

Terrace and Fountain Which Hide Congressional Parking Space at Washington

White Chalks Up The G.O.P. Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

in the low consumption group will become consumers on something like the same living standard on which the middle class eat, wear clothes, are housed, enjoy luxuries and provide for their children's education and their own security against the shocks of unemployment, old age and ill health. That is a long sentence and a large order. But it is possible under the competitive capitalistic system.

Job of Republicans

"When that spread of national income is achieved, we need not worry about surplus production. We will be able to consume as efficiently as we produce. To work that out is the job of the Republicans. For 70 years they have worked on problems of production, using chiefly, perhaps, the tariff. Now they must put the same ingenious political brains into the distribution problem as they have used in solving so splendidly the problem of production.

"We must use the tariff as a weapon of distribution; we must use taxation as an agency of human welfare. We must socialize many unsocial forces.

"Communism has not engulfed us; Socialism will not overwhelm us as we go into further legislation to spread the consuming capacity of the submerged, unemployed two fifths of the people. And unless we do something like this—something to distribute more widely the production of our fields and factories, something worse than Socialism will grab us. The Republicans must find some way of working out the distribution problem or watch out for the fireworks."

What the Distinction

The liberal contours of this credo on the blackboard looked so Roosevelt ian, that the interviewer asked just what the distinction was between this kind of Republicanism and the objectives of the New Deal.

"None," was Mr. White's answer. "The difference is in method. This kind of Republicanism would go after substantially the same objectives as those of the New Deal, only there would not be the haste. The process of education would be relied on to a greater extent than at present. And there would not be the coercion as displayed by the NRA."

From the question and answer period it became apparent that Mr. White believes the Republicans should retain substantially the same weapons as ever, but they should be used differently. No longer should they be the instruments merely of protecting property rights or vested interests. The tariff, instead of serving mainly the cause of production, would become a weapon for distribution. Thus by judicious flexing of the tariff, world trade might be stimulated and jobs created. Farmers' incomes could be maintained by protecting world markets through reciprocal tariffs. High tariff Republicanism must end, he said.

Taxation a Leveler

Taxation could become a great leveler without destroying capital. It could, at least, continue to provide benefits to underprivileged groups. The processing tax could, for instance, be retained to equalize farmer and industrial income.

Mr. White thinks the Republicans are making a tactical mistake by risking the charge that they are set against any change in the Constitution. Republican attack upon this score should be directed against a specific proposal for amending the Constitution if the amendment is objectionable, not against the principle of amendment. For that is one of the important principles of the Constitution itself, he said dryly.

Asked what the farmers would do if the Republican Party disregarded these principles he had outlined and continued with old-line conservative, pro-industrial policies, Mr. White chuckled and asserted prophecy to be a dangerous thing but he said he would "bet." And the name, Roosevelt, was mentioned.

And then in a vein of reminiscent political philosophy, he terminated the interview with this salty observation:

"This is a time when observers of politics can either roar with laughter at the crass incongruities of traditional American party policies or cry their eyes out over the confusion of the times. The old-line Jeffersonians are demanding a strong centralized government. The ancient Hamiltonians are yelling for the perpetuation of states' rights and all because the economic creed of the Jeffersonians requires a Hamiltonian government to instrument it, and on the other hand the economic creed of the Hamiltonians has no other refuge than behind the sheltering bars of futile states' rights. It's the laugh of the century."

Mrs. Roosevelt Aids

QUEBEC (AP) — Humble French-Canadian "habitants," making homespuns, scarves and woolens under their own peaked roofs, have been cheered by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's support. She is backing a move to protect the Province's handicraft workers from importation of bogus articles.

Washington Digs In To Provide Parking Space for Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In the beautification of Washington, now in progress, such prosaic things as garages and street car tracks have been relegated to sub-street levels.

The sightseer, admiring the elaborate fountain on the plaza between the Capitol and the Union Station, would never suspect that underneath it is a garage big enough to hold 260 congressional cars. Not only does the underground garage provide convenient parking space for those employed at the Capitol but it also lessens the congestion above ground. The street car track which used to encircle the Senate Office Building now takes a dip underground at a point near this fountain.

In most of the new government office buildings, indoor parking space is provided for a few of the higher-ups but the average clerk who drives his car to work—and many do here—has to leave it parked along the curb all day. The new Supreme Court Building has four garages in its basement, each accommodating eight cars, but this does not take care of all the employees.

Visitors from other countries have described the great number of automobiles lining curbs throughout the Mall and other downtown parks as a blot on an otherwise beautiful vista, but the native whose eye has become accustomed to them overlooks them in favor of the convenience and comfort of driving to work in his own car.

Jobs Going Begging, 1000 of Them in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., June 20 (AP)—For all the talk of the "unemployment problem," there are 1000 jobs going begging in Kansas.

They are Civilian Conservation Corps assignments.

In addition, said reports here yesterday, some farmers are having difficulty finding labor for the wheat harvest, men on relief rolls fearing they will lose their places.

Sacramento Grows

The latest estimate places the population of Sacramento, California's capital, at 101,600, a growth of 1500 in three years.

Pattangall Favors Two-Party Slate Against Roosevelt

BATH, Maine, June 20 (AP)—Nomination of a presidential candidate, either a Republican or a Democrat, whose running mate for the Vice-Presidency would be of the opposite party affiliation, was described today by William B. Pattangall, Maine Supreme Court Chief Justice and new-deal critic, as the "only possible way to defeat the Roosevelt Administration in 1936."

A new combination of men and women who think alike on new issues would be required to accomplish this purpose, he said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Women's Republican Club of Maine.

The jurist recently wrote a letter to a friend in Washington, which advocated a Republican-Democratic coalition opposed to the New Deal. It received wide publicity. Mr. Pattangall formerly was a leader of the Democratic Party in Maine. He withdrew his name from the party rolls this year after having severely criticized the New Deal in speeches during the last year.

"For the present," he said, "some party label, free from the old prejudices, should be adopted . . . and its platform should be such that thoughtful Americans, regardless of former political divisions, could join in its support."

He said such a combination could be designated as "constitutionalists" or "nationalists" or "coalitionists."

Judge Pattangall said it was not the intention of those interested in the idea that a new political party be formed "but simply to arrange co-operation between those who think alike . . . and provide some means by which they may unite their vote."

Girl Gets Diploma at 14

LUBBOCK, Texas (AP) — Nora Marie Pevehouse, 14, of the 1935 graduating class at Lubbock High School, is the youngest student ever to receive a diploma from the school.

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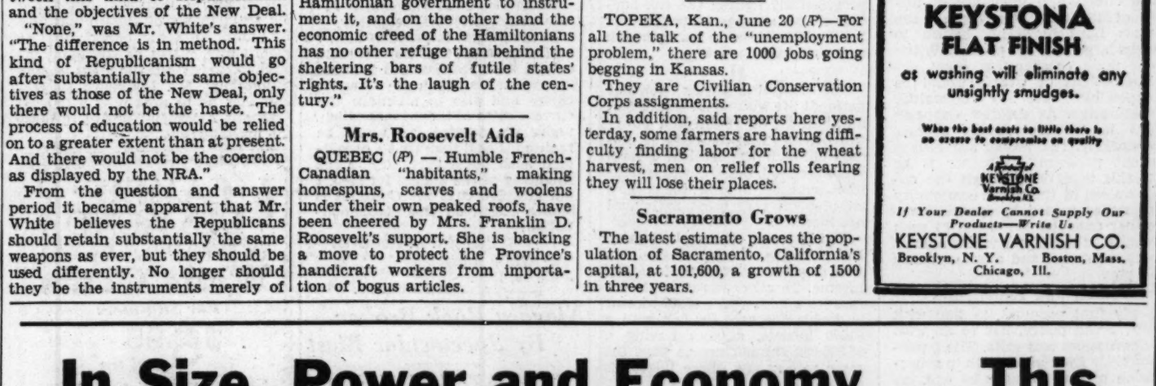

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Roosevelt Tax Plan Bursts Like a Bomb on Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

taxation upon a $5,000,000 income and a $1,000,000 income. Government having contributed the advantages making this aggregation of wealth possible, the President believes it should take compensation, and he urges the reform to minimize "social unrest and a deepening sense or unfairness."

The third set of proposals enter the more bitterly fought field of graduated corporate taxes. The President contends that the Government's contribution to a corporation increases in value as the size of the corporation increases, and that graduated taxes are thus justifiable.

He defends small enterprises, says that their taxes should be reduced, partly because they are unduly hit by the strain of a depression, and because "in the aggregate these little businesses furnish the indispensable local basis for those nation-wide markets which alone can insure the success of our mass production industries."

Holding Companies

In this field, the President suggests specific rates, urging a reduction of the present 13¾ per cent to 10¾ per cent on smaller corporations and elevation to 16¾ per cent on the larger ones. He urges that evasion be prevented by a tax on dividends.

In less specific and immediate fields, Mr. Roosevelt advances his plans to tax "unnecessary" holding companies out of existence, and to discourage "unwieldy and unnecessary" corporate surpluses.

He also advocates the long-urged reform of eliminating tax-exempt securities—a plan that runs headlong into desire of individual states and municipalities to attract investors by such means.

In the entire message, there is a careful mixture of the bitter and the sweet. On the whole, it is expected that business and conservative thought will protest against "another thunderclap" — "another blow to recovery." But, even looked at from the most cautious viewpoint, there are details to attract.

Thus the tax-exempt securities proposal is alluring to businesses who resent the unfair competition their own securities face as compared with tax-exempt offerings of the Government.

Similarly, the idea that the national budget can be balanced by inheritance taxes and other high levies outside the normal business field is in some aspects reassuring.

Objections Raised

Two principal objections are raised:

1. That Congress, the business community, and the public are jaded and overwhelmed with the great mass of legislation already passed or passing, and that the country wants a breathing spell from any reforms, however salutary.

2. That new corporation taxes, not to mention the threat of taxing some holding companies out of existence, will be a new wet blanket upon the individual enterprise and expansion which alone is held capable to making inroads into unemployment.

As against these objections, defenders of the program explain that only part—if any—of the program absolutely needs to be handled by the present session, and that most of it can be mulled over for nine months or so, by which time the national verdict should be clear.

Moreover, there is a group of proponents of social taxation. No tax bill, perhaps, is really popular, but tax bills along the lines proposed yesterday are most attractive to the mass of democracy however unpalatable to the privileged few at the top.

Puts Capstone

It is considered, too, that the tax program puts the capstone to the "Roosevelt revolution." The cycle of reform is now more or less complete. It has swung from bank reform to business reform, then to labor relations, to social and economic security and finally to taxation.

But immediately the cry of "unconstitutional" is raised on the grounds of "confiscation." Whether the constitutional provisions which uphold the income of present inheritance taxes can sustain the proposed program is the question. But John Marshall, the great chief justice, remarked that "the power to tax involves the power to destroy," and further, "taxation for revenue alone" covers a broad field. Certainly, however, the constitutional question will be important in the fight to come.

President Roosevelt has been preparing this program for many months, with the aid of such nationally recognized experts as Dr. Roswell Magill of Columbia University and Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago. He must have been meditating the philosophy for much longer which led to such phrases as "the transmission from generation to generation of vast fortunes by will, inheritance or gift is not consistent with the ideals and sentiments of the American people."

Moreover, the program has been up his sleeve for releasing at exactly the proper moment. Today, when Mr. Roosevelt's scouts have all been reporting to him a decline in popular support, seemed the time to release the sweeping program. It closely resembles the social security program, presented to Congress on June 18, 1934, for study during the summer and fall.

By striking coincidence, the Senate passed the social security bill yesterday on the very day that the new reform program for the year was sent up to them.

What social security was to 1934-35, taxation will be to 1935-36. A campaign issue has been forged on which President Roosevelt puts himself on the side of the "little man." There are a lot of "little-man" voters.

Roosevelt Urges Increased Taxes

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress today, calling for a general increase in taxes, particularly in the higher levies, follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

As the fiscal year draws to its close, it becomes our duty to consider the broad question of tax methods and policies. I wish to acknowledge the timely efforts of the Congress to lay the basis, through its committies, for administrative improvements, by careful study of the revenue systems of our own and of other countries. These studies have made it very clear that we need to simplify and clarify our revenue laws.

The joint legislative committee, established by the revenue act of 1926, has been particularly helpful to the Treasury Department. The members of that committee have generously consulted with administrative officials, not only on broad questions of policy but on important and difficult tax cases.

Distribute Burden

On the basis of these studies and of other studies conducted by officials of the Treasury, I am able to made a number of suggestions of important changes in our policy of taxation. These are based on the broad principle that if a government is to be prudent its taxes must produce ample revenue without discouraging enterprise; and if it is to be just it must distribute the burden of taxes equitably. I do not believe that our present system of taxation completely meets this test. Our revenue laws have operated in many ways to the unfair advantage of the few, and they have done little to prevent an unjust concentration of wealth and economic power.

With the enactment of the income tax law of 1913 the Federal Government began to apply effectively the widely accepted principle that taxes should be levied in proportion to ability to pay and in proportion to the benefits received. Income was wisely chosen as the measure of benefits and of ability to pay.

This was and still is a wholesome guide for national policy. It should be retained as the governing principle of federal taxation. The use of other forms of taxes is often justifiable, particularly for temporary periods; but taxation according to income is the most effective instrument yet devised to obtain just contributions from those best able to bear it and to avoid placing onerous burdens upon the mass of our people.

Progressive Taxation

The movement toward progressive taxation of wealth and of income has accompanied the growing diversification and interrelation of effort which marks our industrial society. Wealth in the modern world does not come merely from individual effort; it results from a combination of individual effort and of the manifold uses to which the community puts that effort. The individual does not create the product of his industry with his own hands; he utilizes the many processes and forces of mass production to meet the demands of a national and international market.

Therefore, in spite of the great importance in our national life of the efforts and ingenuity of unusual individuals, the people in the mass have inevitably helped to make large fortunes possible. Without mass co-operation great accumulations of wealth would be impossible save by unhealthy speculation. As Andrew Carnegie put it, "Where wealth accrues honorably, the people are always silent partners." Whether it be wealth achieved through the co-operation of the entire community or riches gained by speculation—either case the ownership of such wealth or riches represents a great public interest and a great ability to pay.

Gifts and Inheritances

My first proposal, in line with this broad policy, has to do with inheritances and gifts. The transmissions from generation to generation of vast fortunes by will, inheritance, or gift is not consistent with the ideals and sentiments of the American peoples.

The desire to provide security for one's self and one's family is natural and wholesome, but it is adequately served by a reasonable inheritance. Great accumulations of wealth cannot be justified on the basis of personal and family security. In the last analysis such accumulations amount to the perpetuation of great and undesirable concentration of control in a relatively few individuals over the employment and welfare of many, many others.

Such inherited economic power is as inconsistent with the ideas of this generation as inherited political power was inconsistent with the ideals of the generation which established our Government.

Creative enterprise is not stimulated by vast inheritances. They bless neither those who bequeath nor those who receive. As long ago as 1907, in a message to Congress, President Theodore Roosevelt urged this wise social policy:

Not Tax on Thrift

"A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon thrift or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of the enormous fortunes which would be affected by such a tax; and as an incident to its function of revenue raising, such a tax would help to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood."

A tax upon inherited economic power is a tax upon static wealth, not upon that dynamic wealth which makes for the healthy diffusion of economic good.

Those who argue for the benefits secured to society by great fortunes invested in great business, should note that such a tax does not affect the essential benefits that remain after the death of the creator of such a business. The mechanism of production that he created remains. The benefits of corporate organization remain. The advantage of pooling many investments in one enterprise remains. Governmental privileges such as patents remain. All that is gone is the initiative, energy and genius of the creator—and death has taken these away.

Inheritance Succession

I recommend, therefore, that in addition to the present estate taxes, there should be levied an inheritance, succession, and legacy tax in respect to all very large amounts received by any one legatee or beneficiary; and to prevent, so far as possible, evasions of this tax, I recommend further the imposition of gift taxes suited to this end.

Because of the basis on which this proposed tax is to be levied and also because of the very sound public policy of encouraging a wider distribution of wealth, I strongly urge that the proceeds of this tax should be specifically segregated and applied, as they accrue, to the reduction of the national debt. By so doing, we shall progressively lighten the tax burden of the average taxpayer, and incidentally, assist in our approach to a balanced budget.

II

The disturbing effects upon our national life that come from great inheritances of wealth and power can in the future be reduced, not only through the method I have just described, but through a definite increase in the taxes now levied upon very great individual net incomes.

To illustrate: The application of the principle of a graduated tax now stops at $1,000,000 of annual income. In other words, while the rate for a man with a $6000 income is double the rate for one with a $4000 income, a man having a $5,000,000 annual income pays the same rate as one whose income is $1,000,000.

Dangers to National Life

Social unrest and a deepening sense of unfairness are dangers to our national life which we must minimize by rigorous methods. People know that vast personal incomes come not only through the effort or ability or luck of those who receive them, but also because of the opportunities for advantage which government itself contributes. Therefore, the duty rests upon the Government to restrict such incomes by very high taxes.

III

In the modern world scientific invention and mass production have brought many things within the reach of the average man which in an earlier age were available to few. With large scale enterprise has come the great corporation drawing its resources from widely diversified activities and from a numerous group of investors. The community has profited in those cases in which large scale production has resulted in substantial economies and lower prices.

The advantages and the protections conferred upon corporations by government increase in value as the size of the corporation increases. Some of these advantages are granted by the state which conferred a charter upon the corporation, others are granted by other states which, as a matter of grace, allow the corporation to do local business within their borders. But perhaps the most important advantages, such as the carrying on of business between two or more states are derived through the Federal Government—great corporations are protected in a considerable measure from the taxing power and the regulatory power of the states by virtue of the interstate character of their businesses. As the profit to such a corporation increases, so the value of its adstantages and protections increases.

Furthermore, the drain of a depression upon the reserves of business puts a disproportionate strain upon the modestly capitalized small enterprise. Without such small enterprises our competitive economic society would cease. Size begets monopoly. Moreover, in the aggregate these little businesses furnish the indispensable local basis of those nation-wide markets which alone can ensure the success of our mass production industries. Today our smaller corporations are fighting not only for their own local well-being but for that fairly distributed national prosperity which makes large-scale enterprise possible.

It seems only equitable, therefore, to adjust our tax system in accordance with economic capacity, advantage and fact. The smaller corporations should not carry burdens beyond their powers; the vast concentrations of capital should be ready to carry burdens commensurate with their powers and their advantages.

We have established the principle of graduated taxation in respect to personal incomes, gifts and estates. We should apply the same principle to corporations. Today the smallest corporation pays the same rate on its net profits as the corporation which is a thousand times its size.

I, therefore, recommend the substitution of a corporation income tax graduated according to the size of corporation income in place of the present uniform corporation income tax of 13¾ per cent. The rate for smaller corporations might well be reduced to 10¾ per cent, and the rates graduated upward to a rate of 16¾ per cent on net income in the case of the largest corporations, with such classifications of business enterprises, as the public interest may suggest to the Congress.

Tax on Dividends

Provision should of course, be made to prevent evasion of such graduated tax on corporate incomes through the device of numerous subsidiaries or affiliates, each of which might technically qualify as a small concern even though all were in fact operated as a single organization. The most effective method of preventing such evasions would be a tax on dividends received by corporations. Bona fide investment trusts that submit to public regulation and perform the function of permitting small investors to obtain the benefit of diversification of risk may well be exempted from this tax.

In addition to these three specific recommendations of changes in our national tax policies, I commend to your study and consideration a number of others. Ultimately, we should seek through taxation the simplification of our corporate structures through the elimination of unnecessary holding companies in all lines of business. We should likewise discourage unwieldly and unnecessary corporate surpluses. These complicated and difficult questions cannot adequately be debated in the time remaining in the present session of this Congress.

I renew, however, at this time the recommendations made by my predecessors for the submission and ratification of a constitutional amendment whereby the Federal Government will be permitted to tax the income on subsequently issued state and local securities and likewise for the taxation by state and local governments of future issues of federal securities.

In my budget message of Jan. 7 I recommended that the Congress extend the miscellaneous internal revenue taxes which are about to expire and also to maintain the current rates of those taxes which, under the present law would be reduced. I said then that I considered such taxes necessary to the financing of the budget for 1936. I am gratified that the Congress is taking action on this recommendation.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House
June 19, 1935.

Big Jump Shown In Great Incomes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 20

THE number of millionaire incomes reported in President Roosevelt's first year in the White House was more than double the number in the last Republican year—20 in 1932, 46 in 1933.

And, when these figures were first revealed last December, there was considerable protest that the New Deal was making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Now, with his program of heavy taxation of these high incomes, President Roosevelt proposes to do something about it.

Niagara Rock Broken By Spectacular Blast

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—The engineers blasting away Table Rock at the edge of Niagara Falls changed their plans today and instead of tackling the main rock they fired another small charge to loosen shale.

Today's blast was much more spectacular than the first one yesterday, with debris flying in all directions. Fifty pounds of dynamite was used in 12 shallow holes. There will be another blast later today and probably several tomorrow, the engineers said.

German Youths Compete

Nearly 1,500,000 German youths participated in national trade competitions for scores of callings this year.

Mitchell Unable To Furnish Facts On Graft Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—Continuing his piecemeal preferment of "inefficiency," "graft" and "corruption" charges against the United States Department of Commerce,, as assistant secretary of which he was recently ousted by President Roosevelt, Ewing Y. Mitchell today suggested that the loss of 124 lives in the Morro Castle disaster and of five in a recent air transport crash were due to "careless and inadequate inspection."

But the effect of the dismissed official's sensational charges against the department from which he was summarily removed was dulled by his repeated inability to furnish his interrogators of the Senate committee before whom he testified with facts to justify his accusations.

Even Republican members conceded that he had so far produced nothing factual other than that Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, approved a contract under which the United States Lines obtained a waiver of $1,720,000 due the Government when the Leviathan was taken out of service.

Steamship Inspection

Asked to provide proof that government shipping inspectors were inefficient and in the habit of taking bribes, he conceded that one source of his information was "newspapers," and referred the committee for further information on the last Morro Castle inspection to the report itself.

Senator Wallace White Jr., (R) of Maine demanded to know if Mr. Mitchell had any evidence at all that the Morro Castle at the time of the disaster failed in any respect to meet the legal standards provided by law in respect to construction, fire-fighting equipment or life-saving equipment. Mr. Mitchell, after several repetitions of the question admitted he had no evidence, explaining that he had never been called in to any discussions of the case although he was "nominally" in charge of that branch of the Department of Commerce.

He insisted, however, that "lack of adequate inspection may have been responsible for the disaster" on the ground that better inspection might have shown legal deficiencies in the structure or equipment of the vessel.

Questioned by Johnson

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, questioned the witness in respect to the airplane crash in which his close personal friend and colleague, Senator Bronson Cutting (R) of New Mexico, was killed. Mr. Mitchell said he had made no personal study of the facts in the case, although he charges that inefficiency and "outside influence" in the Bureau of Air Commerce may have been responsible.

In support of this charge he testified that Eugene Vidal chief of the bureau, and other officials are in the habit of riding on comercial transport planes on "passes." He said this practice had been sanctioned by Congress, but that he disapproved and had protested to Mr. Vidal against it. He promised to provide Senator Johnson with more information regarding "outside influence" and evidence that "pressure" had been exerted.

While Mr. Mitchell was testifying before the committee, Attorney General Homer Cummings announced the Department of Justice will give Mr. Mitchell every opportunity to submit any letters or testimony he cares to for investigation, but termed "humorous" Mr. Mitchell's suggestion that he be appointed a Special Assistant Attorney-General to press the investigation.

Admiral Rebuked For Article On Foreign Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—Officers of the United States Navy should refrain from public discussion of "controversial international questions."

A brief dictum to this effect by Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, wrote the official finis yesterday to the case of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling Jr., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, arising from an article published under his name in the Hearst press which was widely interpreted as advocating destruction of the Russian Soviet Government by a capitalist coalition.

Following a congressional investigation and the intervention of both State Department and White House because the article was viewed as an attack by an high placed naval officer on a nation with which the United States is officially on friendly terms, Mr. Swanson "admnoished" Admiral Stirling and established the general ruling against future discussion.

No Specific Regulation

There will be no specific naval regulation on the matter, Mr. Swanson said, indicating that it should be sufficient merely to suggest that it is not proper for officers to question in public the foreign policies of the government which they serve. The suggestion that all public writings of naval officers be submitted to the Navy Department for approval before publication, was rejected on the ground that the department has "no right to give them permission."

"I considered it my duty," Mr. Swanson announced, "to admonish the Admiral not to try to settle foreign affairs, which are under the State Department or the President, under the Constitution."

Refuses to Break Rule

Immediately after pronouncing his verdict on the Stirling case, Mr. Swanson turned it to his own account when asked his opinion on the recently concluded naval understanding between Great Britain and Germany. He said it was "a State Department matter" and that having just stopped comment on international affairs by all naval officers, he could scarcely break his own rule himself.

The Stirling incident is the latest of several involving in recent years the public opinions of officers on international questions.

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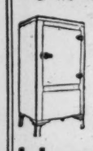
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American Ties With Canada Strengthened at Conference By Interchange of Opinion

By **J. Roscoe Drummond**

Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y.—Some of the needed facts and constructive ideas of value to both countries are coming out of the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs which is being held this week under the joint sponsorship of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and St. Lawrence and Queen's universities.

Following are some of the contributions which have thus far been made by members of the conference:

Decentralizing Industry

Leslie Thomson, consulting engineer, Montreal: "The projected Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway should bring about widespread readjustments of the whole freight traffic structure which in turn would probably tend to make the concentrations of industrial population less intense than they now are. In other words, one of the far-reaching effects of the waterway would be to distribute industry more uniformly over the continent.

"Most economists would agree that the intense concentration of industrial life at a few huge centers in a whole continent is not as economically sound as a more evenly distributed series of small concentrations—provided transportation facilities are adequate.

"At the center of the midcontinental plane of North America—the area from Buffalo to Chicago or a little west thereof—is a concentration of population quite comparable to some of the highly industralized areas of Europe. This interior American civilization is anything but pastoral. It is highly industrial. The full benefits of this vast inland industrial development cannot be reaped without adequate transportation facilities."

Neighborliness

Sir Robert Borden, former Prime Minister of Canada: "Co-operation and sympathy between Canada and the United States leads in a larger and a higher sense to co-operation between the United States and the British Commonwealth. Such sympathy and co-operation seem more essential now and in the immediate future than at any time in the past. It should be co-operation not against other nations, not against any nation, but co-operation for and in the interest of all other nations to that end that public right may be enthroned and world peace be maintained."

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith of the National Council on Radio Education in the United States: "Probably there do not exist two more friendly neighbors on this often sore-tormented ball of earth."

Tariffs

Prof. W. W. McLaren of Williams College: "It is acknowledged, I think, both in Canada and in the United States, that in the matter of discriminations the Canadian tariff is one of the worst in the world—I have heard it said without qualification the very worst."

Fred I. Kent, director of the Bankers Trust Company, New York: "American-Canadian tariffs have been built against each other to a certain extent, although it would undoubtedly be better for both countries if they could be done away with and the freedom that exists between the Canadian provinces and between the states of the United States, could prevail between Canada and the United States."

Achievement

Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University: "The history of Canada is almost from the first to last a protest against the easy generalizations of the economic theory of history. No people has ever grappled with a harder problem and achieved a greater result. Thousands of miles of rock and forest lay in the pathway of the pioneer. The natural markets for the most of the provinces were just across the imaginary frontier, and yet with pride and splendid persistence they joined the water-courses and crossed the mountains."

Trade and Finance

Dr. Shotwell: "The largest investment that any single nation has made in Canada or in any other country in all the world is that of the United States in the Land of the North, almost $4,000,000,000, a sum which the depression has hardly lessened because it represents sound business."

Mr. Kent: "There is every reason to believe that the movement of investment capital between Canada and the United States, and the flow of short-time funds to and fro, can continue for generations to our mutual advantage.

"It is to be hoped that no government on either side of the border will ever be so short-sighted as to put up barriers to such movements, and that, as the years unfold, even greater freedom of opportunity to trade and to help finance each other will so develop that our peoples may be brought more and more into accord and friendliness."

J. Courtland Elliott, ecenomist of A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto: "On several occasions in past years Canada has been the largest customer for American goods, our annual imports from the United States running at times in excess of $900,000,000.

"American tourists spend approximately twice as much in Canada as in any other country, the amount in one year having approached $300,000,000.

"Somewhat more than 1000 American branch plants, representing an investment of approximately $1,500,000,000 are in Canada.

"American securities investments have also been successful when conservatively undertaken. According to a recent report of the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., no less than 40 per cent of European government bonds held by American investors were in default, 82 per cent of Latin-American bonds were in default, but only 8-100 of 1 per cent of your Canadian public bonds were in default."

"Free Our Minds"

Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Great Britain: "Let us free our minds of the belief that the depression still holds us in its grip. We are inclined to think and act as if in fact the depression as an active and destructive force still persisted. That, frankly, I do not believe. We need more production not less. We need more freedom to operate, not less.

"The world has been emptied of much that it wants and needs. If we can escape from that defeatest mood still clouding our vision and realize that, having paid our bills to the past, we are now free of their burden, the road to recovery, I am sure, is not only open but beckoning us forward."

Conferences

Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company and chairman of the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs: "The only successful political conferences are those whose conclusions have been agreed to in advance, and the conference is merely the stage show.

"There is no politics here.

"I hope that this conference will show that no madness of nationalism has yet been able to put an embargo on the ideas of honest men and competent students. I hope that this conference may show that an interchange of such views, with open minds and a determined effort to find what is true and to exclude what is false, is a practical way of rescuing us from the confusion of the world's affairs and advancing to new outposts a civilization which certainly needs at this moment the infusion of a heartening sitmulant.

Nationalism

Dr. W. Hamilton Fyfe, principal of Queen's University: "There seems little hope of security and prosperity until the feverish inflammation of nationalism is abated."

Statesmanship

Dr. Shotwell: "No resolutions are permitted at this conference because they would seem both misleading and meaningless."

A Man in the News

Wide World

Senator Walter F. George — **Senator-Elect Rush D. Holt**

Committee on Privileges and Elections, of Which Senator George Is Chairman, Is Met to Consider Seating of Senator-Elect Holt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

THE Senate seated Henry Clay when he was only 29, but a constitutional provision says that senators should be a minimum of "30 years" of age, so that for the past 6 months young Rush Holt has been stopping, looking and listening in the Senate antechamber without actually being a member.

"One Senator told me I had all the rights, except the right to get into trouble," the senator-designate from West Virginia told an audience recently, with a boyish smile. For Rush Drew Holt, after winning the Democratic primary by 79,000 votes, as against only 39,000 for the next highest candidate, proceeded to win the actual election by a majority of 70,000 votes, although only 29 years old. That appeared to reflect rather accurately the way the West Virginian electorate felt to the youngster who had entered the state House of Delegates at 25, and thereupon proceeded to sponsor all kinds of radical legislation—and to get a good deal of it passed.

Friend of Miners

The United Mine Workers of America were one of the powerful organizations behind young Holt, and probably represented as close as could be the revolt of the proletariat against the absentee-landlordism that has managed the chaotic soft coal industry, through banks, and railroads, and public utilities for a generation or more. Mr. Holt has made a specialty of public utility regulation—he studied all the available books on the subject in the intervals between the cleaver and the ice-pick at the family's store and meat shop at Weston, West Va., after he had finished college. His own workshop was a library above the butcher's shop, where he arranged his books. After he had studied a couple of years he felt competent to run for the state legislature and did. He was elected.

In the Family

But to go back a bit, the divinations into the character of Rush Holt do not have to go any further than the personality of his father, Dr. Matthew Holt, 84, now Mayor of Weston, a small town near Charleston. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic organizations would run Dr. Holt on their tickets, for Mayor, so the latter chose the Socialist ticket and won—overwhelmingly. Previously he had run on the same ticket, once for Governor and twice for Senator. Dr. Holt also got an early start in life, for he ran away to join the Union Army when he was 13. The army thought he was a bit young to be a soldier, and returned him to his parents.

It was something of the same experience that met his son, Rush Holt, when he knocked for admission at the doors of the University of Cincinnati. The doors opened and the custodian inside asked the slender figure, in knee pants how old he was.

"Fourteen," said Rush Holt.

"Too young!" was the comment, and the doors slammed shut.

Salem College

So the boy went to the University of West Virginia and transferred later to a small denominational school—Salem College, where he got his A. B. degree. After that, he taught for a couple of years, and subsequently entered his public career.

Physically, the younger Holt, is a small, slender, bespectacled, black-haired youth. He coached high school teams in his native town of Weston, despite the fact that he did not engage in sports himself at college. Observed from the press gallery, he seems mild-mannered enough; but engaged in conversation about his beliefs and discussing his favorite subject of public utility regulation he immediately reveals an aggressive, determined side.

Utilities

It was only two days after he first took his seat in the West Virginia Legislature that he made his maiden speech. He knew more about regulating utilities, it appeared, than anyone else in the body. He denounced "invisible governments" and "absentee landlords" and pointed out the hold which public utilities have upon the great mineral wealth of his native State. He showed himself an effective legislator as well as a fairly fluent one. The young man forced through an increase in utility taxes, blocked a compromise which would have permitted sheriffs to retain their old right to profiteer on the food supplied prisoners, and got a resolution passed for an investigation of large public utility corporations.

Taxation

He was defeated in another contest, however, the effort to beat a sales tax within the State. Indeed, he found it was easier to get bills through the lower House than to get them enacted in the State Senate, and he heard the Governor later beseech him to keep his "unholy hands" off the Legislature when the Planning Council was established to co-operate with the federal work relief grants. Most important of the measures which passed successfully through his propulsion was the West Virginia chain store tax, which was upheld by the Supreme Court after a stiff battle. He attempted to impose a tax on oil exported to other states, but failed.

For the past five months Mr. Holt has been sitting in Congress, a member in everything except name and the right to vote. He has an actual seat on the Senate floor and has frequently occupied it. From time to time the elegant James Hamilton Lewis, the Democratic whip, has announced that, on such and such a bill, if "the Senator designate from West Virginia" had voted, he would have voted in this or that fashion. Those were the nearest approach to official communications which he could make.

Free Lance

Politically, he is aligned with the Progressive group, which embraces members of both parties, and he has a strong bond of sympathy with Senators George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska and Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin. He sympathizes with the New Deal, too, but not with James A. Farley, head of the Democratic National Committee. The latter backed another Democrat for Mr. Holt's Senate seat, a conservative, and sent word down the line that Holt should be defeated "as a dangerous man." That was not the basis for the beginning of a cordial friendship.

Finally it should be said that this young bachelor Senator, whose sister is his capital hostess, came to the city with no visible strings tied to him of any sort whatever, whether social, monetary or political. He spent $700 in his campaign for election; he was elected by an overwhelming majority; he is free from the control of vested interests. If he has a special group that supports him, it is the United Mine Workers. But here his own sympathies are so closely similiar to theirs that it will hardly be a question of "control."

Federal Fund Jobs Advised for City Youth in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—A plea for Federal funds to aid unemployed youth of the nation and the selection of New York City as the laboratory in which to start, featured an address by Dr. Lovejoy Elliott, vice-chairman of the City Affairs Committee, here last night. Dr. Elliott's address was the second in a series of talks on the general theme of "Fusion as Viewed by Friendly Critics," and was in the nature of indirect recommendations to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia that he try to obtain funds from the Federal Government to help young men and women who "hunger for work in the midst of idleness."

Dr. Elliott held that much more aid to the unemployed youth was necessary than was possible through the Citizens' Conservation Corps camps. He praised this CCC program, but held that it did not meet the needs of all types, since it makes inadequate provision for girls and boys between 16 and 18 years old.

Junior Department

"One of the great needs for America is an extension of the employment service for young people," he said. "The recommendation has been made that a division of junior work and employment education should be set up in the nation. This has been recommended often enough, but as yet nothing has been accomplished.

"It is not possible that there should be any one solution like that of the camps. Until the Government puts into operation a policy that is flexible enough to meet varying needs, this problem, important as any in the country, will not be solved. The delay has existed long enough; the damage done has been great enough; a start needs to be made. There are funds in Washington which have been set aside for unemployment. Application has been made that at least a part of the billions be devoted to youth."

Graduation Time

"In the month of April there were in the city 15,000 young people on the files of the Union Unemployment Bureau. Many more will be seeking work on their graduation from the schools this month. Why cannot the city, with the aid of federal funds, meet these young graduates and these thousands already on our records with the opportunity to work?

"There are a vast number of opportunities for employing young people in connection with various private, but nonprofit-making institutions of the city. They could be assistants to gymnasium instructors, art and craft teachers; groups of boys and young men could be occupied in clearing up the debris on vacant lots and in land reclamation in the neighborhood of the city. They could become junior helpers, not only in recreation centers, but in the relief work."

Dr. Elliott recalled that every year more than 2,000,000 young people in the United States reach the age of 16.

England Adds 434 Old Structures To Monuments List During Year

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Ancient remains ranging from prehistoric earthworks and fortified camps, stone circles, rings, and barrows to the remains of abbeys, castles, manors, barns and bridges, are among more than 4000 items now listed among the ancient monuments of Great Britain under state protection.

During the year 1934 there were added to the list 434 items. One of these was the iron bridge at Iron Bridge in Shropshire. This is believed to be the first iron bridge in the world, and certainly the first in Great Britain. It was built in 1779 by Abraham Darby and John Wilkinson. The smallest town hall in the country, that at Fordwich, built in the seventeenth century, has also come onto the list.

In London two old gates are now "monuments." One of these, "York Gate," close to the Adelphi, was a river gate built in 1626 for the first Duke of Buckingham from designs by the famous architect, Inigo Jones. This has long been railed off so that it could not be used as a playground by little boys. The river is now nearly 100 yards away, confined by the Embankment, with its busy lines of traffic. The other gate, St. John's Gate, Finsbury, was originally that of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem and was built in 1504.

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Ten Guesses (16)

Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page

1—Yes; "whoever" is the subject of "deserves."
2—Yes; Herbert Hoover was born in Iowa.
3—Yes.
4—Yes.
5—Yes; and this question is repeated to correct an erroneous answer to question 8 in Ten Guesses No. 14. The seven national holidays are: New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving (inadvertently omitted before), and Christmas.
6—Yes.
7—No; the Great Pyramid is 480 feet high, and Washington Monument is 555.
8—No; Tokyo is well south of Washington.
9—No; Beethoven wrote it.
10—No; he succeeded to the Presidency on the passing of President Harding, and served about a year and a half of the unexpired term, and was then elected for a full term.

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Salt Lake 'Sea Shell'

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—An asparagus plant which had grown into the shape of a large seashell was found by Milton Carlisle while irrigating his farm near here. The resemblance is so strong as to interest local naturalists.

An Announcement of Interest to Friends of Principia in New York and Its Suburbs

Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Assistant Director of The Principia, will be at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, from June 21 to July 3; and will be available for appointments with parents of present and prospective students.

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Britain's Arms Inquiry Hears Charges of Corruption

International Labor Party presents unpublished report of League Committee showing evils of private arms-making. Ex-communist defends armament firms from charge of lack of humanity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—An attempt to substantiate some of the charges which have been made against armament firms by a League of Nations Commission was a feature of today's resumed sitting of the Royal Commission on the Private Manufacture of and Trading in Arms.

These charges were made 14 years ago by the First Sub-Committee of the Temporary Mixed Commission of the League. The evidence on which the Commission based its grave charges has never been published. During the ensuing years, however, investigators in various countries have revealed a considerable body of facts in support of the League's charges. Most important in this respect have been the proceedings of the Special Committee in the United States Senate investigating the munitions industry.

Today, the Independent Labor Party, of extreme Socialist tendencies, submitted evidence which in its opinion supported the League's charges—at any rate as far as British armament firms are concerned.

Comparisons

Mr. Fenner Brockway, who presented the I. L. P.'s case, said that if he had included foreign firms as well "it would have been possible to justify every charge."

He also pointed out that unlike the British Commission, the American Inquiry had the power to examine the files and books of any firm in the United States which manufactures munitions. Furthermore, it was assisted by 30 highly trained investigators supported by a staff of 30 office workers. If the British Commission had similar powers, Mr. Brockway contended, it would not be necessary for such organizations as the I. L. P., and others, to give evidence as to the activities of British arms merchants. The facts could be obtained directly.

One of the League Commission's principal indictments against armament firms is that they "have been active in fomenting war scares and in persuading their own countries to adopt warlike policies and to increase their armaments." In support of this charge, Mr. Brockway dealt in some detail with what he described as the "Mulliner Case."

When the Liberal Government was elected in 1906, Mr. Brockway explained, they reduced expenditure on armaments. From 1908-10, the dividends of Vickers and Armstrong, two of the armament firms, fell from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. On March 3, 1909, Mr. Mulliner, managing director of the Conventry Ordnance Company, informed the Admiralty and the Cabinet of alleged preparations for enormously accelerating Germany's dreadnought building program.

On Jan. 3, 1910, Mr. Mulliner published the facts in the London Times, being aggrieved that a larger share of the consequent expansion of the British naval program had not been allotted to his firm.

Policy Changes

The British Government announced in the House that Germany would build 17 dreadnoughts by March, 1912, instead of the nine publicly announced. Parliament immediately voted an increase of naval expenditure of £4,603,002 for the building of four dreadnoughts. Of this amount, £4,409,502 went to the private armament firms. And before the end of the year the Government responded to a demand, fostered by the leaders of the Opposition and the popular press, for four more dreadnoughts, Mr. Brockway said.

At a previous sitting of the Royal Commission, Mr. W. Arnold-Forster, on behalf of the National Peace Council and 26 other British organizations, dealt rather more fully with what he considered the "sequel" to the Mulliner case.

Mr. Winston Churchill, he said, proposed a naval holiday to Germany. Many years later, in the London Times of Nov. 15, 1933, Mr. Churchill declared that if Germany had accepted that holiday, "the course of history might have been different."

The Germans, however, rejected the proposed naval holiday, on the advice of Admiral von Tirpitz, who urged that the proposal was only another dishonest British maneuver like the "Mulliner scare." Admiral von Tirpitz, Mr. Arnold-Forster went on, thus succeeded in getting through his supplementary naval bill of 1912, although Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg feared that this bill "would lead to war with England."

Understanding Wrecked

The attempt to reach an Anglo-German understanding was thus wrecked. As Viscount Hailsham wrote in his book, "Before the War," published in 1920, ". . . we had only one course left open to us: to respond by quietly increasing our navy and concentrating its strength in northern seas. This was done with great energy by Mr. Churchill, the result being that, as the result of the administration of the fleet by Mr. McKenna and myself, the estimates were raised by over £20,000,000 to £51,000,000."

Was Mr. Mulliner correct in his allegations, Mr. Arnold-Forster asked the Royal Commission? Let Mr. Churchill's "World Crisis" supply the answer, he added—"the gloomy Admiralty anticipations were in no respect fulfilled in the year 1912. The British margin was found to be ample in that year. There were no secret dreadnoughts, nor had Admiral von Tirpitz made any unproved statement in respect of major construction."

Thus, Mr. Arnold-Foster concluded, the advice given by an interested party got the business which the armament firms wanted, and others paid the price.

At today's sitting, Mr. Brockway told the Royal Commission that the immediate result of Mr. Mulliner's approach to the Cabinet was to send up armament profits. He instanced Vickers profits which the year before were £424,000. In succeeding years they were £474,000; £544,000; £745,000; and £872,000.

Bribery

The charge of bribery against armament firms and of organizing international armament trusts were also the subjects of interesting revelations.

As long ago as 1921, the Temporary Mixed Commission of the League of Nations reported that "armament firms have attempted to bribe Government officials both at home and abroad." But the Commission never published the evidence on which its conclusions were based. Today Mr. Brockway also submitted evidence in support of the League's findings as far as British armament firms are concerned.

Early in 1910, Mr. Brockway told the commission, Rear-Armiral Fujii was sent to Britain by the Japanese Government to report on estimates by Vickers and Armstrong (then separate firms) for a battle cruiser. He recommended the acceptance of the Vickers estimate, and in November, 1910, a contract worth £2,367,100 was duly signed. Four years later, Admiral Fujii was concerned in a case in the Japanese courts.

Evidence was given, Mr. Brockway went on, that the Admiral was "on intimate terms" with the Director of Vickers' works at Barrow, who had asked him "to show his good will toward Vickers." After the accused's return to Japan, the Director, "with a view to reciprocating his good will, had remitted over a period of years certain large sums of money to the Admiral," according to the Japanese Weekly Chronicle of June and July, 1914.

His Remittances

Three years previously, according to the same paper, Mr. Brockway continued, Admiral Fujii received "remittances" in connection with an order given by the Yarrow Shipbuilding Yard, a remittance of £1000 from Weir and Co. in connection with an order for machinery and pumps, and a gift of £1750 from Arrol and Co., subsequent to an order for materials valued at £33,620.

There is no evidence of bribery of Government officials at home, Mr. Brockway declared. He called the commission's attention, however, to what he described as the "subtle method adopted by armament firms for obtaining influence over Government departments." It is the custom of these firms, he said, to appoint to their directorates or to important posts officials of high standing in the Ministerial Departments on their retirement from government service.

Mr. Brockway admitted that this custom could not be described as bribery. He held, however, that it had "certain advantages which have been frankly stated by the technical newspaper 'Armaments and Ammunition.'"

In September, 1913, this paper wrote, "Contractors naturally are very keen to avail themselves of the services of prominent officers who have been associated with work in which the contracting contractors are interested.

The chief thing is that they know the ropes, since the retired officer who keeps in touch with his old comrades is able to lessen some of these inconveniences, either by gaining early information of coming events or by securing the ear of one who would not afford like favors a civilian . . . Kissing undoubtedly goes by favor, and some of these things that happen might be characterized as corruption."

A List

Mr. Brockway concluded this part of his evidence by supplying the commission with a list of six directors of Vickers-Armstrong, all of whom, he said, have held important posts in the Government or in the fighting services. They are: Gen. Sir Herbert Lawrence, the chairman, formerly Chief of Staff; Sir Mark Wegster Jenkinson, once Controller of the Department of Factory Audit and Costs at the Ministry of Munitions; Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, Master General of the Ordnance and Member of the Army Council, 1923-27; Sir J. A. Cooper, Director of Raw Materials Finance at the Ministry of Munitions; Sir A. G. Hadcock, formerly an Associate Member of the Ordnance Committee, and Engineer Rear-Admiral R. Beeman, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief to the Admiralty since 1932.

Returning to the subject of bribery to obtain orders, Mr. Brockway conceded that "it will not be pretended that this method is confined to the armaments industry." But, he added, unlike other industries, the arms merchants are engaged in production of goods for the purpose of killing. "Those goods," he continued, "are the most efficient which enable the most human beings to be killed with the greatest ease.

"The success of salesmanship and publicity is measured by the extent to which these death-dealing goods are spread over the world. The conditions to be created for good business prospects are international tension, circumstances threatening war and the intensification and prolongation of war when it occurs.

"The purchasers of the goods may be enemy governments which will use them to decimate the fellow-citizens of the armament makers. The rings and trusts may be used, to quote the League report, 'to play off one country against another' in armaments rivalry and to hold governments up to ransom by extorting higher prices.

"These differences," Mr. Brockway concluded, "naturally invite the question whether the community should permit this industry to remain on a profit-making basis and in its search for markets to encourage conditions endangering peace."

Different View

Mr. Walton Newbold, who said he had studied the arms trade for 23 years, took a widely different view. The only proved case of bribery he had been able to find after long researches, he said, was that of the Japanese admiral also cited by Mr. Brockway.

Mr. Newbold declared that far from there being a close ring of armament firms, there is an "internecine war" going on between them. He added that though he once believed that arms firms promoted war scares, "deeper and more detailed studies have compelled me to reject that theory."

Mr. Newbold, who was formerly a member of the Communist International, but resigned, declared that capitalists and wage earners have personal feelings in common, despite their divergent economic interests.

The president of the Disarmament Conference, Mr. Arthur Henderson, has three sons and lost one in the war, he went on. The chairman of Vickers had two sons and lost both of them.

"I suggest that experience has persuaded all thoughtful persons, regardless of their divergent or conflicting economic interests, of the wastefulness and horrors of war, and that we may discount almost completely the motives which may have had much influence in the days of the long peace that preceded 1914."

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Royal Commission as It Sits in London

Left to Right, in Semicircle—Prof. Harold Cooke Gutteridge, Sir Thomas Allen, Sir Philip Gibbs, Sir John Eldon Bankes (Chairman), Dame Rachel Crowdy, Sir Kenneth Lee and Mr. J. A. Spender

ILO Cites NRA at Geneva In Battle for 40-Hour Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 20—The discussions on the possibility of a widespread application of the 40-hour week in industry—or rather in certain selected industries—at the Conference of the International Labor Organization now in progress show that there is yet much to be done to convince employers of its desirability.

Labor, however, made a distinct advance along another line in the 89 to 1 vote yesterday on a resolution extending the right of workers everywhere to organize. Japan introduced the resolution. Only Finland's employer delegate voted against it.

Two new industries proposed for adoption of the 40-hour week—textiles and printing and bookbinding—go on the agenda for 1936 by vote of the conference.

Difficulties

There are unquestionably difficulties in various trades and in different circumstances. Nevertheless, the feeling is growing that the improvement of machinery which should be a boon to the whole community should not mean increased unemployment. If there is less breadwinning work to do, so much the better, it is argued, in any rational society. But that work must, of course, be properly distributed, and the products of that work must be fairly allocated.

How far the Supreme Court judgment on the NRA will affect hours of labor in the United States cannot be estimated here, but Harold Butler, the director of the I. L. O., in reporting on the progress of the 40-hour week, cited the United States, on the basis of earlier figures, as taking an advanced position. There were, he told the delegates, 541 codes of fair competition in operation by Jan. 5, 1935, covering over 95 per cent of all industrial employees; and 85 per cent of these codes provide for the main body of industrial workers a working week of 40 hours or less.

Huge Decrease Cited

"Mr. Richberg, in his report to President Roosevelt on the progress of recovery, estimated that the decrease in unemployment of 2,320,000 persons between June, 1933, and June, 1934, was mainly due to the shortening of hours under the codes. It is well known that the American Federation of Labor has declared itself in favor of a 30-hour week, and bills to this effect have been submitted to Congress."

In Italy considerable progress has been made toward the establishment of a shorter working week. By an agreement between the National Fascist Confederations of Manufacturers and of Industrial Workers, collective agreements in many branches of industry established the principle of 40 hours.

"It is officially stated," said Mr. Butler, "that within three months of their coming into force, the agreements led to the re-employment of some 200,000 unemployed persons. The results obtained were considered so satisfactory that on February 16 the Fascist General Council decided that the 40-hour week should be permanent."

Czechs Follow Suit

Further figures which he supplied showed that in Czechoslovakia over 750 factories, employing close on 70,000 workers, were working a 40-hour week in September-October, 1934, and over 1500 factories, employing about 125,000 workers, were working less than 40 hours a week. The Minister of Social Welfare has prepared a bill for the introduction of the 40-hour week in all industrial establishments except mines, which will be dealt with separately.

"Spread-out" of work has likewise been tried in Germany. Fewer hours, more workers, is recognized to be a logical proposition. The textile trade, for example, has adopted a 36-hour week. In relief work it should be particularly necessary to take care of as many unemployed as possible, and so Luxembourg has set a limit of 40 hours in public works.

It must be confessed that objections are raised in Great Britain by employers. Some of these objections are certainly plausible, but they do not touch the main argument, which is that individual working hours should theoretically be based on the amount of work to be accomplished by the number of workers available. The method favored by the Labor Ministry is that of separate agreements, industry by industry. Mr. Butler gives an example of the introduction of a five-day week in one factory, which was satisfactory from the employer's viewpoint, and prevented the discharge of workers.

In practice, therefore, the 40-hour week is making headway. When the subject was first broached in Geneva in 1932 as a remedy for unemployment there was scoffing and skepticism. Naturally the "crisis" has forced it on the attention of the world. But, points out the director, the "conviction is gaining ground that shorter hours may not only offer a means of spreading work in times of depression, but may also be the logical and necessary consequence of the enhanced productive power now at the service of industry. This view has been expressed by many statesmen and economists. Public opinion is beginning to realize that the workers should be allowed a larger share of that leisure which is the greatest gift of machinery to mankind."

Condemns Own School

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Forty years ago Judge Daniel C. Deasy taught in a little red school house atop Rincon hill. Recently he had to condemn the building and site to make way for the approach to the San Francisco-Oakland bridge. He fixed nearly $30,000 for the compensation.

Three Indicted at Tacoma In Weyerhaeuser Case

TACOMA, Wash., June 20 (AP)—Indictments charging violation of the Lindbergh kidnaping law, conspiracy to kidnap young George Weyerhaeuser, timber magnate's son, and use of the mails to send a $200,000 extortion note were returned by the federal grand jury yesterday against three of the kidnaping case principals.

William Dainard, alias William Mahan, fugitive ex-convict, with Harmon Metz Waley and his 19-year-old wife, Margaret, held in the Olympia jail after their capture at Salt Lake City, were specifically named in the indictments.

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Christianity and Communism at Grips in Modern China

Protestant Missionaries in Comparison With Roman Catholic

Why Is China Not Christian?
Second of Three Articles

Recently General Chiang Kai-shek sent for a delegation from the Young Men's Christian Association, attended service with them, and himself gave an address, in which he told them that he saw at the present two great forces at grips in the world, Christianity and Communism, and that by his public conversion he had tried to strengthen Christianity in China.

Christianity has one more favoring element in China—the weak resistance of the national religion.

Is the Chinese religious? Galen says "Yea" and Hippocrates "Nay."

Mr. V. K. Tyng, the eminent professor in the university of Peiping, gives this as his opinion: "I do not think there is any people less fundamentally religious than the Chinese people. There was a religious period in our history, but it ended at least a thousand years ago."

But the rector of the Université de l'Aurore in Shanghai, R. P. Germain, replies: "My experience is entirely the opposite of that. The young Chinese have as much need of religion as the young people of other races."

The thing that has destroyed religious feeling among the Chinese seems to be the crude materialism of the religions that have been offered to them. But it would be possible to discuss without end the question whether it is not the Chinese themselves that have corrupted their religions. Buddhism is a living religion in other countries. Since the revolution an effort has been made to give it new life in China, but as yet it has not produced a single man of outstanding quality. And twice already, at the time of the Nestorians and at the time of the Taipings, Christianity spread in China only to deteriorate.

No Religious Depth

Be it cause or effect, the fact remains that the Chinese of today has not, as a rule, any depth of religious experience. The majority of Chinese would be hard put to it to say whether they were Taoists or Buddhists. They respect certain philosophic ideas, often out of date, they adhere to a body of moral notions, some of them still have a few superstitions and practice certain rites. But there is nothing in all this that can erect insurmountable barriers in the path of a truly conquering faith.

The advance of Catholicism was brought to a dead stop in the seventeenth century by the quarrel between the Jesuits and the Dominicans over the worship of the dead. The Jesuits, opportunist as always, regarded the worship of the dead as practiced by the Chinese as a purely secular act in which the church had no concern. The Dominicans saw in it a religious practice incompatible with the Christian faith, and the Holy See declared in their favor. At the time that quarrel proved an insurmountable obstacle, but in our day it has no longer any practical importance; the Chinese still hold their dead in great respect and in pious memory, but in general they have ceased actually to worship them.

Aids to Christianity

It will be seen that several circumstances unite at present in facilitating the progress of Christianity in China—the great memories of the past on which it can build, the Christian faith of the principal leaders of the country, the feeble vitality of the national religions, and finally, the formidable obstacle, but in our day it has Western civilization into the country.

Twice already Christianity has conquered the known world—once among the ancients and a second time after the discovery of America. Are the gates of the universe to open to it a third time? Are we approaching a third Pentecost?

Unfortunately, while the statistics seem to show that in China the number of Catholics is increasing slightly, the number of Protestants is diminishing, or at best remains stationary. Out of the 400,000,000 and more who inhabit China, there are about 2,500,000 Roman Catholics and some 800,000 Protestants; the number of the latter, it is true, is much more difficult to establish, since among the Protestants conversion is a purely subjective act. In comparison with the enormous effort made during almost a century of missionary activity—the Catholics have 15,000 priests in China and 12,000 schools, the Protestants have nearly 8000 missionaries and distribute on an average 10,000,000 Bibles every year—the result is simply humiliating, and one can only ask oneself what is the explanation.

One's first impulse is to blame the missionaries—and it is not entirely a mistaken one. Missionaries are human. Many of them—the majority, no doubt—have responded to this exacting vocation with faith and enthusiasm and conviction. But many have been worn out by the life. Mission life is not a constant apostolate. It is also a profession, with its routine and its petty trials. The spread of the Gospel is a task for the saints, and many missionaries have become officials.

Which Is First?

Evangelization is not even in all cases their main concern. They are teachers or doctors: they have devoted themselves to education or other humanitarian tasks. Schools and hospitals are beyond all question good works, which may serve the advancement of the Kingdom of God. But it may well be asked whether these good works have not too often taken the place of evangelization instead of being its complement. A Chinese who is asked why he became Christian is quite likely to reply: "Because of the example of the Sisters who took care of me." But such conversion is a comparatively rare event, and many leave the missionary schools or hospitals without ever having heard the Gospel mentioned. So much so that one may well ask whether these magnificent and elaborately equipped universities maintained at great expense by Western believers, Yenching, Ginling, St. John, L'Aurore, and still others, are really serving their purpose, the conversion of China.

Some years ago, when I was going through Syria, I was astonished to hear, day after day, Arabs complaining against France. In the end I asked an important French official, "What has happened to all these children whom you have been teaching in your schools?" "Don't ask me," was the reply; "they are our bitterest enemies!"

I do not want to suggest that the students who have passed through the missionary universities are enemies of the Christian faith. But the discretion with which we approach their instruction in the truths of our religion seems to me to be excessive. If these universities really aimed at educating Christian pioneers, who would subsequently go out into the country and spread the Gospel, no effort would be too great in the service of their maintenance. But if they serve merely to form cultivated Chinese, if they spread only our civilization and not our faith, it may well be asked whether they are a true form of missionary enterprise.

Advantage

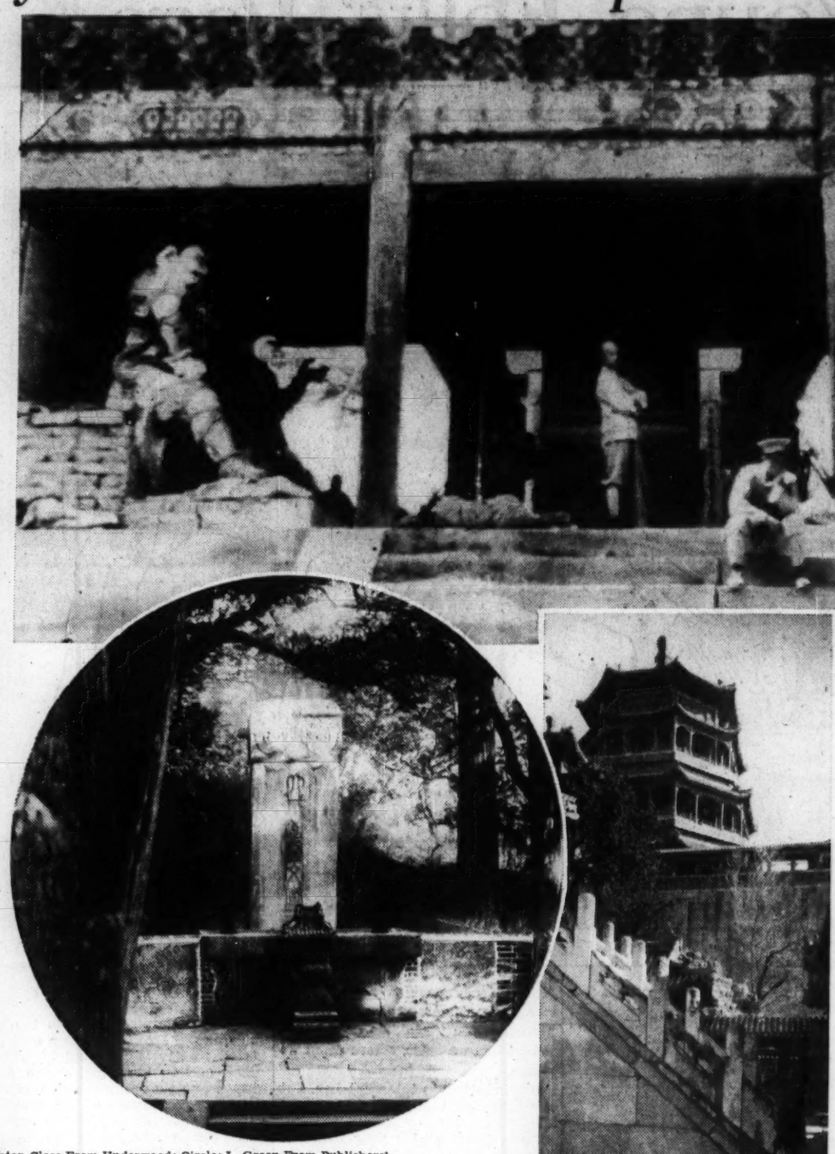
The Roman Catholics have a great advantage over the Protestant missions. Their priests, being celibate, are able to live in the interior of China, close to the people and in daily contact with them. That is one of the explanations of the success of Catholicism in China. Another lies in its very difficulty. The conditions for conversion to Catholicism are exacting. The priests demand not only the neophyte's resolve but the parents' consent. Often the young people are detached from Buddhism, only to be recaptured later by an environment that has retained its allegiance to the traditional faith. The priests' demand sometimes keeps the catechumens waiting for years for baptism; but afterward they are the most faithful of the converted. Their faith has been strengthened by trial and waiting.

Finally, the pomp of Catholicism attracts the Chinese through his artistic sense, and through his familiarity with Buddhist ceremonial.

The Catholic priests are scattered all over China. The ablest of them are kept in the big towns. The village priest in Szechuan or Shansi is a simple-minded man, able to speak Chinese, who lives like the Chinese and quickly identifies himself with them. Often he takes the same view of his functions as a priest among us: he visits his flock, celebrates mass, administers the sacraments, but preaching and evangelization gradually cease to preoccupy him.

Exactly the opposite reproach might be levelled against the Protestant missionaries. Dismiss from your mind the cock-and-bull stories that are told in Europe about the American missions, which are charged with being business centers or hot-beds of revolutionary doctrine. These are calumnies that have been spread abroad by Europeans who regard all help or moral support given today to China as a scandal and an abomination.

[Excerpts from "Understand the Chinese," by William Martin, courtesy of Harper and Brothers, New York and London; Copyright.]



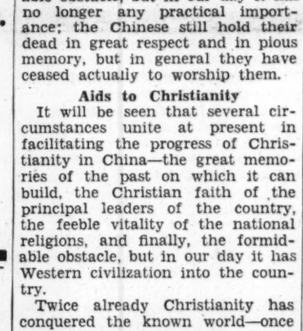
Upton Close From Underwood; Circle: L. Green From Publishers'

But It Is a Land of Many Gods

Above—The Giant Guardian Gods in the Palace Grounds at Jehol, Their Sanctuary Mainly Used as a Casual Napping Place for Soldiers. In the Circle—With the Simple Inscription "Ancient, Most Holy Teacher," This Tablet Marks the Tomb of Confucius. Lower Right—Temple in the Grounds of the Summer Palace at Peiping

Cow vs. Cotton

LUBBOCK, Texas (AP)—A good dairy cow is more profitable than 21 acres of cotton or 11 acres of wheat, according to a survey of high school "ag" students' work in the Texas Panhandle by C. Luker, vocational agriculture supervisor.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What's Going On In the Arts

"My Heart Is Calling"

AT THE Fine Arts, "My Heart Is Calling" looks like another hit. It is a Gaumont British musical, with Jan Kiepura, Polish operatic tenor, to sing the theme song and, incidentally, airs from "Tosca." It is light, tuneful, gay and amusing, and far more deserving of popularity than "Two Hearts," for example. And Mr. Kiepura, of course, can really sing.

The hero Mario is the tenor of a traveling opera company on the way from South America to Monte Carlo, in the hope of an engagement. He finds in his stateroom a stowaway, Carla (Marta Eggerth); sings to the passengers to get passage money for her, and adopts her as company mascot. When the director of the Monte Carlo Opera (Hugh Wakefield) refuses to engage the company, Carla tricks him into hearing Mario sing and he wants to take him on, but the tenor won't accept unless the whole company is engaged.

In the end the manager of the troupe (Sonnie Hale) stages a performance of "Tosca" in the courtyard of the opera house while the same opera is being sung within, and the audience gradually drifts out to the open-air presentation; with, of course, the expected result.

There is excellent comedy work by Messrs. Hale, Wakefield and Ernest Thesiger (as the director's secretary) and a fine performance of a bit by Marie Löhr. The photography and the sound recording are good.

Also on the bill are an interesting visualization of Dukas's "Sorcerer's Apprentice"; a comic in color, "Puss in Boots"; a Holland travel film, and the Fox Movietone News.

Consent of Parents On Health Control Put in Senate Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—A guarantee that federal or state health officials will not take charge of a child without its parents' consent has just been put into the social security bill by the Senate.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who introduced the amendments, told the Senate he did so at the request of Christian Scientists "who feel very strongly upon the subject." He added that he believed "many other religious bodies join with them in urging that this protection of the home is an established principle that should be preserved."

The social security bill provides for federal and state participation in child health services, in which medical, nursing and welfare groups will co-operate. The service is intended especially for rural areas or neighborhoods where large sections of the population are on relief.

The Walsh amendment, to which the House will be asked to concur, conserves the rights of the individual from invasion by state as well as federal authority. As amended, this section reads, "Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any federal or state official, agent, or representative, in carrying out any of the provisions of this act, to take charge of any child over the objection of either of the parents of such child, or of the person standing in loco parentis to such child."

Tourists Spend $5.57 a Day

The average tourist spends $5.57 a day of which 27 per cent goes for lodging and 37 per cent for food, the California Automobile Association estimates.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Secret of the Caves

By Alfreda Proctor

Chapter One

"GOOD-BY!" waved Mr. Morrison, as the train drew out of the station. "Be good, and take care of Mother!"

"Good-by, Father! Take care of yourself. We'll be as good as gold," shouted Dick and Prue, leaning out of the window and waving their sun-helmets.

Mrs. Morrison waved over their heads, and Budge, the fox terrier, jumped onto a seat and barked excitedly.

"Poor Father. It is horrid leaving him in the hot plains while we go up to the hills," Prue said, regretfully, when the station platform was out of sight.

"It was jolly decent of him to let us go when he found he wouldn't be able to leave for a fortnight," declared Dick.

"We must just look forward to letters," Mrs. Morrison put in, "and a fortnight will soon pass. Now," she went on, "let's settle ourselves for the journey. See that the windows are fast, Dick, we must keep out the hot air during the day. Turn on the electric fans while I see if the bottles of drinking water are safe in the icebox."

They soon made themselves comfortable, and it was surprising how quickly the long journey seemed to go. Mealtimes in the restaurant car were full of interest, and so were the various animals and strange birds they saw from the windows.

High Above the Plains

Early the next morning, when they alighted at a country station, they found the air was cool and fresh. They were already above the plains, but had to go higher still before they reached their destination, mounting another 30 miles in a big touring car.

It was an exhilarating drive, especially welcome after the stuffiness of the train, and they noted with delight the springlike green of the grass and trees. Budge, too, appeared to appreciate it all, hanging his head over the side of the car, his brown eyes flicking as he watched the passing objects.

"Isn't it gorgeous!" exclaimed Prue, breathing in the invigorating air.

"Lovely!" agreed Dick. "And I'm as hungry as a hunter. I'm sure it must be breakfast time."

"It is," smiled Mrs. Morrison, glancing at her watch.

The car drew up before a low, white bungalow with a pillared veranda bordered with ferns and flamelike cannas. Inside they found all in readiness for their arrival. The dining-room table was laid for breakfast, and while they washed and changed from their traveling clothes, the cook prepared the meal.

"Do you realize that it is actually cold, and not a single fan going?" asked Dick, as they seated themselves at the table.

Mrs. Morrison laughed at his enthusiasm. "Now," she said, "let me see how much hungry hunters can eat in a cool climate!"

Directly after the meal Dick and Prue went into the compound. The garden consisted mostly of grass, with a few bougainvillaeas and several trees, including a sacred pipal surrounded with carved wooden slabs and broken coconut. There was no fence, and hump-backed cows wandered through the grounds at will, while striped tree-rats scampered, squealing, when Budge approached.

The Noonday Gun

"I wonder what that place is?" questioned Dick, indicating a small wooden hut a little way down the road, where a number of people were gathering.

A tall young man in uniform who had just left the building was coming along the road towards them, and Dick's curiosity overcame his shyness.

"Could you tell us, please, what that place is?" he asked.

The man stopped with a smile. "Why, that's the post office," he explained. "Everyone in Parbu goes there for letters at this time of the day. Have you just arrived?" he asked, pleasantly.

"Yes," answered Dick. "We don't know anything about the place yet."

The man smiled again. "Would you like me to be your guide?" he asked and, without waiting for an answer, began to talk with an assumed parrot-like intonation.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "on the left of the building which I have already informed you is the post office, you will note a large and imposing looking rock. Spotted it?" he asked, so comically that his listeners burst out laughing.

Any shyness on their part was completely dispelled by the amusing way in which their new friend raised his eyebrows in mock astonishment at their mirth.

"But, seriously," he went on, "at twelve o'clock every day a cannon is fired from that rock."

"I can't see a cannon," said Dick.

"No, because it isn't there. It's only a tiny thing, and the man who fires it carries it up with him at about five minutes to twelve. Then he waits until he sees a signal flash from the town, miles and miles away, and immediately fires the gun. That is how we keep the right time in Parbu."

"And what is that big white bungalow to the right?" asked Prue.

"That is Government House, where the Governor of the Province lives in the hot season. Over there are some quaint caves, ages old, and said to have been made by priests. Some people even think they were originally carved out by one of the lost tribes of Israel which may have wandered into India."

"How interesting," exclaimed Prue. "I'd love to go and see them—the caves I mean, not the tribe."

"You might see both if you went up there," laughed Dick.

But their friend shook his head, saying that they were not inhabited now.

At that moment Mrs. Morrison came down the path and joined them.

"We have just been hearing all about Parbu," Dick explained, glancing at their friend, who raised his hand to a salute.

"There's really very little to tell," he said. "By the way, my name is Brown."

"And our name is Morrison," Dick volunteered. "My sister's name is Prue, and I'm Dick."

A Trip to the Caves

"It is very kind of you, Mr. Brown," Mrs. Morrison put in. "My young people always want to know everything."

"I like 'em like that," replied Bob Brown, with his friendly grin. "Perhaps we could join up for a picnic or some swimming one day, eh?"

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed Dick and Prue together.

And then, after promising to meet again, they went indoors, and Bob Brown continued on his way.

The next day, at post time, he called in to inquire if he might take the young Morrisons to explore the caves in the evening.

"All right," Mrs. Morrison assented, "but don't let them be too daring or get themselves into awkward places."

Bob Brown came for them punctually at four-thirty after they had had their rest, and they all set off in high glee, Budge included. It was only a quarter of a mile to the small hill in which the caves were formed, and then, with much tugging and pushing, scrambling and laughing, they reached the ledge before the openings.

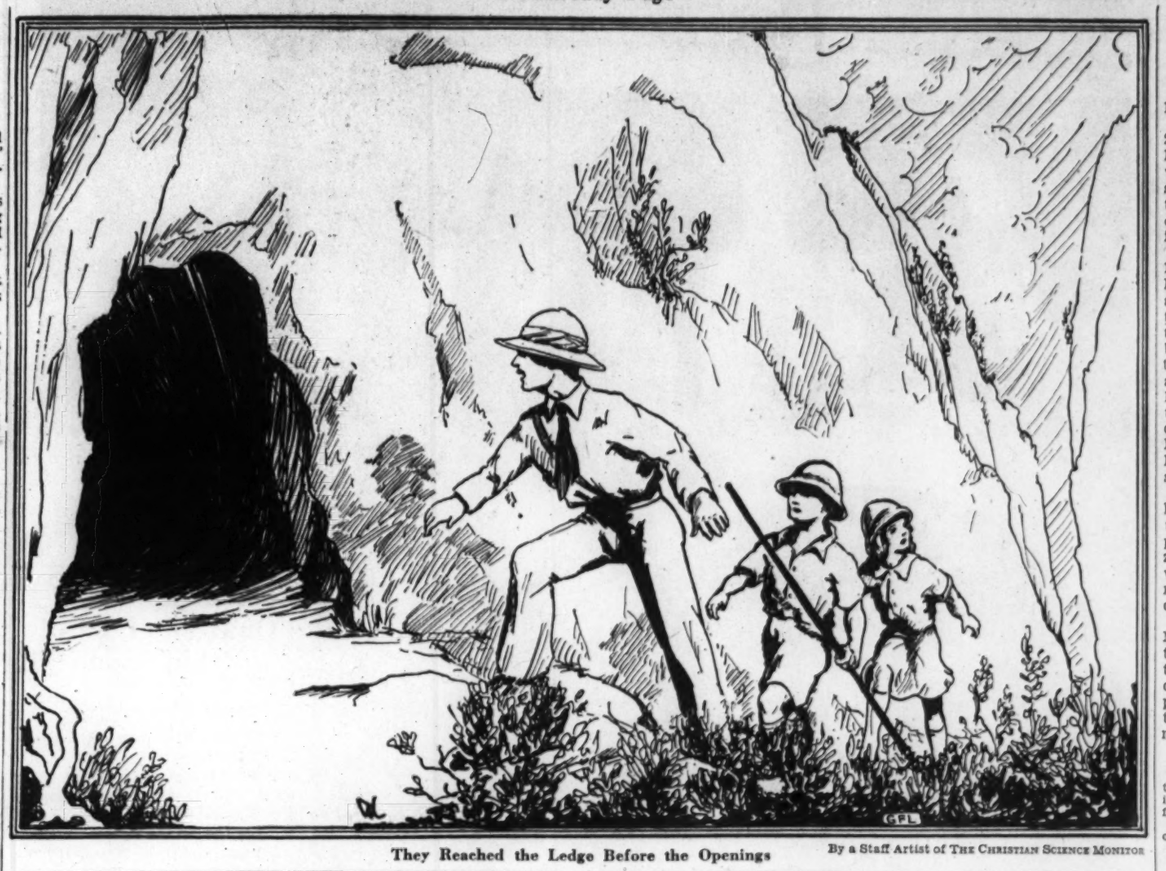
The caves themselves were very crude and bare, except for a few primitive carvings, and a small kind of altar in one of them. Budge barked continually, as if thrilled by the echoes he made.

"Do you really think they were carved out by an Israelitish tribe?" Prue asked as they seated themselves on the ledge before the caves.

"I am afraid I don't know much about it," Mr. Brown replied. "The chaplain here has studied the subject and has a theory that one of the tribes settled near here, and there is said to be an unusual race of people living in the jungle with customs and laws dimly suggestive of those taught by Moses, but it is all rather obscure."

"It is very interesting," said Prue, dreamily. "It is just like a story."

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



They Reached the Ledge Before the Openings

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Our story opened on a fine August morning of the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. When the intruders took to the woods again, they carried off Mrs. Snow, a neighbor of the Hubbards, her four-year-old daughter Persis, Seth, and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes and household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured, too. The party traveled in canoes to an Indian village on the Penobscot River. There Seth worked in the cornfields with the Indians; a girl named Keoka taught him Indian names for things. When the fall came, and one night the wild geese flew south over the village, Bedagi said, "Tomorrow we go."

Chapter Eight

THE Indians always deserted their villages during the winter, for there was not food enough then in any one locality to support more than one or two families. Breaking up into groups, they wandered through the woods, men, women, and little children following the game, hunting and trapping as best they could until late spring brought them back to the cleared lands to plant their little fields of corn, sometimes in one village and again, as the fit took them, in another.

Bedagi's household filled two canoes and as they were the first to leave, most of the town was down at the shore to see them off, many of them bringing with them presents. Seth had his share. Tardieu, the trader, gave him a fine knife over which everyone exclaimed.

Keoka Brings a Gift

Mrs. Snow had made him a frilled shirt. "So that you need not be ashamed, if they take you to Quebec, Seth," she said wistfully.

All the other prisoners were dressed in fringed elk and deerskin like Indians, now, but she still mended her worn English clothes and refused to part with them.

Persis tried to give him her doll, and Keoka brought him two pairs of moccasins trimmed with dyed porcupine quills.

"But they fit exactly!" Seth cried delightedly. "How did you know the size of my feet, Keoka?"

"By the size of your footprints, O Chief," she said, mocking him as she so often did, for she lived with laughter.

Seth felt very much alone, going away into the wilderness with the Indians.

But as the canoes were about to be pushed off, there was a sudden outbreak of argument on the shore. Keoka had turned and was passionately addressing her grandmother, now commanding, now beseeching, while the crowd added to the confusion by joining in the discussion in a babel of voices. From it all, Seth made out that the girl was asking the old woman to agree to go with Bedagi's family for the winter.

"But Natanis—" said the old squaw.

"But Bedagi—" cried the young one, and in the end had her own way.

Her cheeks darkly glowing with excitement, her eyes shining, the girl turned to the canoes which were still waiting and asked permission for her grandmother and herself to set their lodge beside Bedagi and his brother's lodge.

The Indians, looking amused, agreed, and soon after they had disembarked that evening and set up their temporary shelters, Seth saw with pleasure a small canoe paddled by the two women silently come to the beach beside their canoes, and that night a second shelter stood beside the other.

There began for Seth a curious, almost dreamlike, existence. The streams and lakes were filled with migrating ducks, wild geese, and great white swans. The deer and moose, and even the dogs, grew fat. Slowly the bright colors faded and most of the leaves turned to various shades of fawn and brown.

"Look, Keoka," said Seth one day. "The woods were dressed in feathers. Now they have laid them aside and are dressed in leather."

"It is a poem," said Keoka, and began chanting his words:

The woods were dressed in feathers,
i yeh, i yeh, i yeh!
They have laid aside their feathers and
are clad in leather,
i yeh, i yeh, i yeh!

She sang the song to the other Indians that night.

"The little English make it," she said, and from that time on, Seth had something of a reputation as a poet and was called upon for songs for feasts. But as these songs were only a line long, he did not find his task very difficult.

Now came Indian summer, and the days had an unnatural warmth and stillness, almost as though wizards had cast a spell over them. And since Seth was never told where they were going, and since he found his pack very heavy, now, in the warmth (for they had buried the canoes by the river and traveled inland, following the streams) he often lagged behind the others and found himself walking all by himself through the woods in which the last oak leaves hung brown in the blue haze.

Indian Ways

"If Bedagi would only say where he was going," Seth said bitterly to Keoka one day as he sat by her side, a little off from the others, each with a wooden bowl heaped full of meat and beans in their hands, for the hunting had been good.

"It is not important," replied Keoka indifferently.

"But it *is* important," said Seth. "You do not understand. An Englishman wishes to know where he is going."

"But I do not know either," said Keoka. "One place is much like another. Bedagi watches for signs of game and above all obeys the dreams that he has by night. Day by day, he chooses from such things."

"But what do you gain in the end by all this criss crossing?" cried Seth again.

"We live," said Keoka. "You do not yet understand how difficult that is."

"Then why does everyone use up what they have when they have it? Now, for instance, this is more than I can eat," and taking out a piece of meat from his bowl, he prepared to wrap it up and put it in his pouch.

But Keoka, who had eaten her own large share, took it from his hand and ate his piece also. Then she licked her fingers carefully, took a twig and scratched in the earth three marks like a bird alighting on the ground.

"That," she said, "means in our picture language 'now'—the instant of a bird's touching the earth before his wings are folded. So do we live, feast when we feast, starve when we starve."

Seth started to interrupt her, but she motioned him to be silent until she had finished.

"You English with your barns of hay and your barrels of flour, with your cows and the cabbages in the cellar, what do you know of hunger or uncertainty? Your cattle graze over the Indians' bones; the loud noises of your bells and your guns scare away the game. When we come to spear fish or gather mussels at the entrances of the rivers, your forts fire upon us. We are driven from our best hunting grounds. You buy our beaver skins and make us drunk with your brandy; you seize upon our chiefs at the sacred council fires themselves. We are driven back into the hills to live as best we can. Yet we are nearer the Great Spirit than you are. He feeds us with kind hand, giving us corn and beans. We lean against His knee and He gives us meat in the snow. You English go to church on the Sabbath and think that your food comes from your own skill, but we are fed by the Great Spirit each day and give thanks to Him with every meal. When He withholds food from us, it is to remind us that it is upon Him we depend. We sup from the bowl He extends to us, and it is ingratitude to weigh and horde like an ungrateful guest eyeing the dishes at a feast."

A leaf fell into the girl's lap as she finished speaking, like a sort of period to her words, and Seth sat silent, and in his mind, which was always one that saw life in images, there rose glimpses of his mother washing their clothes at the spring and the clean white of linen stretched on the grass to dry; and he saw his father with his arms full of the sheaves which he was stacking late in the afternoon, still untired; and he heard the mill grinding its grain slowly between the great stones where the tidewater bubbled, and saw the congregation rise orderly to sing in the cold, white austerity of the meetinghouse. There was something here that made use of the land deeply, that became part of it. Surely those hay fields and corn fields, the bearded barley and the rich meadows with the grazing cattle should not go back to the wilderness so that an Indian might kill a deer there once in a year, perhaps. All this he felt as passionately as she had felt, but he could not find words for it in his own language, much less in a strange tongue.

"You would understand, if you were English," he muttered.

"But I am English!" she cried.

Seth looked at her in surprise. In reply to his eager questions, she said it had all happened so long ago that she had only dim recollections.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Across Iceland on Ponies

THE spouting geysers, boiling volcanoes and huge glaciers of Iceland are to be explored this summer by a group of about 50 college and preparatory school boys from all over the United States. The expedition is to be under the direction of Dr. Sven V. Knudsen of Boston, Mass., who conducts annual European excursions for young students over sixteen years of age.

This year, Dr. Knudsen will take the boys in a separate group due to the rigors of the journey across Iceland. He will direct a special trip for girls to England, Holland, Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland and France before conducting the Icelandic expedition for the boys.

Across Glaciers on Ponies

The trip to Iceland will give the boys an opportunity to study first hand the unusual geological formations which make that country famous. They are to travel across the glaciers on Icelandic ponies. These rugged little animals are not as small as the Shetland pony and not as large as a horse. They are especially adapted to travel over treacherous grounds and mountain climbing.

Dr. Knudsen said that the ponies to be used on this expedition will be "rented" from farmers in the districts surrounding the glacial areas to be explored. He explained that there are few farmers and consequently few ponies—thus he has been forced to limit the number of boys in the party.

Before going to Iceland, the group will enjoy a two weeks' stay in London, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Berlin, on the Rhine and in Paris. The boys will live in modern surroundings during this part of the trip and will be given a chance to meet boys of their own age in the various countries. Dr. Knudsen calls his excursions "My Friend Abroad," and through them he hopes to promote better friendships between the youth of America and the rest of the countries of the world.

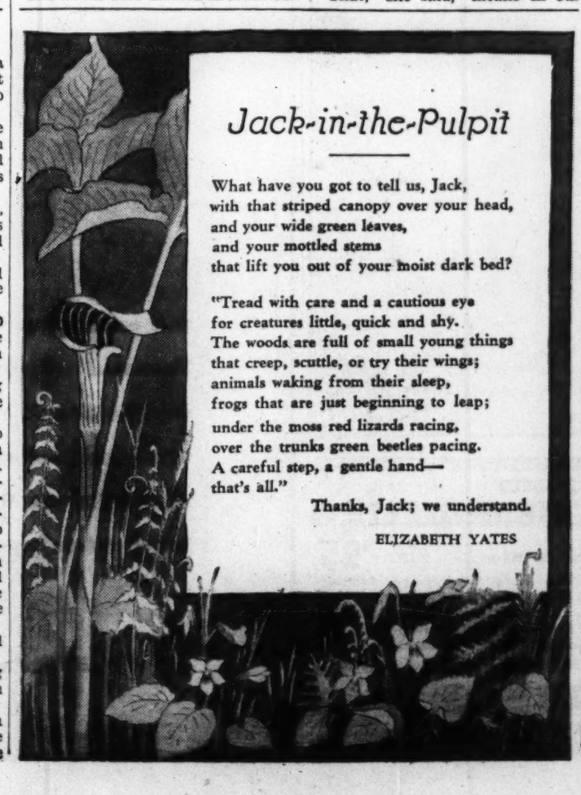
Peace Depends on Youth

The more contacts young people can make with boys and girls of other countries now, the less confusion and misunderstanding will there be among the older people of future generations, Dr. Knudsen believes. In other words, the success of peace really depends upon the youth of today and the extent to which they are able to understand each other throughout the world.

In connection with his work to promote international friendships between boys and girls, Dr. Knudsen, with the aid of Mrs. Knudsen, has compiled probably the largest list of names in the world of young people between the ages of 15 and 20 who are anxious to exchange letters with young people in other countries. At present, the list includes the names of 20,000 boys and girls representing 60 countries. Since 1926, when the file was started, Dr. Knudsen estimates that more than ten million letters have been exchanged between the young people of the 60 countries represented.

This summer will be Dr. Knudsen's ninth year of unusual European trips for college and preparatory school boys. Iceland and Greenland should really exchange names, Dr. Knudsen said, because it is Greenland which is covered with ice and is the home of Eskimos, and Iceland which is green and inhabited by direct descendants of the Norsemen.

The Iceland jaunt will start out from Reykjavik and for the first two or three days the party will travel by motorcar. If the rivers cannot be crossed in the cars, on the third day, they will take to the ponies. On the ninth day, they will be met by motorcars again for the journey to Thingvellir. This is the plateau on which the Icelanders held their first Parliament in 933 A. D.



Jack-in-the-Pulpit

What have you got to tell us, Jack,
with that striped canopy over your head,
and your wide green leaves,
and your mottled stems
that lift you out of your moist dark bed?

"Tread with care and a cautious eye
for creatures little, quick and shy.
The woods are full of small young things
that creep, scuttle, or try their wings;
animals waking from their sleep,
frogs that are just beginning to leap;
under the moss red lizards racing,
over the trunks green beetles pacing.
A careful step, a gentle hand—
that's all."

Thanks, Jack; we understand.

ELIZABETH YATES

Our Mail Bag

Leeds, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

Until we saw in the issue of March 21 the "Mail Bag" letters of two Monitor groups, we were not certain whether we could enter the correspondence columns. So we are glad to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for our wonderful international daily newspaper.

Since its inception in October, 1934, this group of seven interested Monitor readers has met weekly for about an hour to read our paper together. A page or subject from the Monitor is allotted to each member for study during the week, by the chairman, and suitable selections are read at the meeting. General News; Educational; Women's Activities; Sport; Gardening; Children's and Young Folks' pages; Editorials; Art and Theater; Music; Daily Features; Home Forum, are some of the items we have studied.

Our object is to improve our knowledge of the Monitor and its uses, to understand better world problems, and so become better "citizens of the world." Our difficulty is wisely to limit the time spent in reading our paper; for it is so fascinating.

Instead of sensationalism, the Monitor flashes the searchlight of truth on world problems and situations, replacing misunderstanding of other peoples and nations with appreciation of the good they are contributing and the progress they are making.

Marion W. H.,
Secretary to Monitor Group.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.) We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Barbara P. M. (11½), New Canaan, Conn. From some European country. Interested in dramatics, music, and art.

Patty LeF. (12), Oleum, California. From England, Canada, and United States. Interested in sports.

Julie P. (12), Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand. From any part of America.

Shandry G. (13), Honolulu, T. H.

Ngaire C. (14) Natal, South Africa. From Italy, Switzerland, India, or Canada. Interested in stamp collecting.

Beatrice M. (13), Invercargill, New Zealand.

Ruth K. G. (14), Reading, Penn. From foreign countries, Japan especially, and United States. Interested in sports, music, hiking, reading and stamps.

Evelyn E. S. (15) Chicago, Ill. Wishes to correspond in French. Interested in dress designing, sketching, basketball, and collecting leaves from different trees.

Mary B. P. (15) Long Beach, California. Interested in crocheting, tennis, music, writing, stamps, dogs, coins, and sewing.

Helen R. (16), Chicago, Ill. Wishes to correspond in French, especially, or English. Interested in swimming, tennis and other sports.

Betty K. (16), Evanston, Ill. From England, France, and South America. Interested in fashion drawing, music, sports.

Dawn A. (16), Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.

Adele M. (16), Trafalgar, Southland, New Zealand.

Vernice P. (17) Carlinville, Illinois. From Hawaii, foreign countries, and especially Switzerland. Interested in horseback riding, reading and sports.

Bea W. (17) Seattle, Wash. From any part of world, in English or French. Interested in dramatics, journalism, singing, radio and swimming.

Helen C. (18) Marion, Ohio. From Europe or California. Interested in poetry, sports, books, collecting coins and small glass, china and wool animals.

Rosalie C. (18) Honolulu, T. H. From United States. Interested in sports, books and music.

None E. W. (19) Melbourne, Australia. Interested in sport, reading, photography, stamps, and commercial art.

Boys

George A. D. (13) Tilley, New Brunswick, Canada. Interested in skiing, skating, and coasting in winter and swimming and playing ball in summer. Would like to hear from boys in British Columbia and New Mexico.

Hans O. W. (15), Crebro, Sweden. Interested in horses and riding.

Robert M. (16) Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, California. Interested in exchanging ideas of my country, stamp collecting, architecture, engineering and music.

William P. (16) Dover, England. Wishes to correspond with boy in Canada or India.

Henry R. (17), New York City. Interested in corresponding on almost any topic.

Franz B. (19) Eichstätt, Bavaria, Germany. From an American boy in English or German. Interested in politics, arts, sport, stamp collecting.

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Artist, With Ducks

CAN a person be shabby and neat at the same time? Evidently, yes. His coat was threadbare at cuffs and buttonholes; his collar, spotlessly clean, was frayed at the edge. Yet one didn't mind, for the face above was strong and there was a smile.

"I have some original etchings," he explained. "May I show them to you?"

A heavy accent colored the words; German, probably.

Regretfully one explained that there was no money for etchings. A pity, but—what could one do?

"That is all right," he commented, and the smile stayed. "Not everyone can buy, but it costs nothing to look." Already he had taken a handful of prints from the battered folder he used as a brief case. He selected one, looked about uncertainly, then pointed to a magazine table inside the ante-room railing. "May I lay them out there?"

* * *

I DON'T KNOW whether he was an artist trying to get along, or a master diplomat; but in this effortless fashion he was inside the gate, with the initial resistance wafted away and his wares enticingly displayed. He did not burden the eye with too much; three large pictures, framed, he placed against the wall, and four little prints upon the table.

There were several that caught the layman's eye and held it, peacefully. One particularly: a windswept hill, with a few courageous bushes bent before the wind and, below, a wide, solid sweep of Lake Michigan. A lightening of the sky balanced the dark mass of bushes at the other margin; between the two was delicate and restful equilibrium.

"I would buy that," I said, "if I could. But—so many things—"

"I know." He nodded. And his smile did not lessen.

"I suppose it's hard sledding, being an artist just now?"

No tale of woe came. "With some of us, yes. A good many of my friends are on relief. But we get along somehow. As for myself, I keep something on the pantry shelves, and the landlord still speaks to me." He turned the conversation again to pictures.

* * *

TALK TO A man about the work he loves, and interesting things come to light. I asked him about the scene of the two horsemen battling snowdrifts.

"Royal Mounted? As you see it, yes. Actually, a winter bridle path in Lincoln Park."

"And those ducks coming in to a landing—is that from nature?"

"Everything you see here is from nature. That one I made in Wisconsin, on the peninsula around Sister Bay. This one at Ogden Dunes, with a storm blowing up. And, if you are familiar with the territory, you have seen this cabin."

Charley came out of his office just then, and stopped to look. He was prospect number two. He is a mechanic by nature; he inquired about the printing process, the thickness of the copper, and the etching tools. "How many impressions do you get from a plate?"

"Fifty to a hundred." The artist picked up a print. "From this one, where the lines are delicate, only fifty. The ducks—that is the twenty-fourth, and I can expect fifty more. Deep lines, many prints."

The artist could have interested Charley, had he displayed a picture of fishermen drying their nets, or of a racing sloop with a bone in her teeth; for Charley, after being a mechanic, is a seafaring man at heart. The walls of his room are hung with prints of the *Yankee*, the *Enterprise*, and the Alaskan fishing fleet. But he does not think so highly of the Great Lakes simply as scenery; so, after a time, he drifted away.

* * *

PROSPECT NUMBER TWO had fizzled out. I began to feel sorry for the artist, giving up all this time and selling nothing. So I rounded up Mr. Barrington. He is a thoughtful chap, with an eye for a sunset and an ear for a well-rounded paragraph. And I had just remembered that on the walls of his office hung etchings of Jefferson, Lincoln and the other Roosevelt.

He was prospect number three and the last chance, for only Hartigan remained. And salesmen could not sell Hartigan bread; much less pictures.

Mr. Barrington spread his feet wide, lowered his chin to his cravat, and looked. "This one is nice," he remarked, and picked up the etching of the windswept hill. He held it close, enjoying the lines. "If it isn't too expensive, I'll take it." The price was moderate; money and the little print changed hands.

Just then Hartigan came out of his office at the end of the corridor and joined the group, bending over to study the exhibition. Salesmen had difficult going with Hartigan. He carried no life insurance; didn't believe in it. He had no bank account; kept his money in a safe deposit vault. Never, he declared, had he spent a dividend check. "Put 'em right down in salt," he would boast, shaking his head sagely. "If I don't look out for number one, who will?"

* * *

I WAS SORRY he had come. After the sale to Mr. Barrington, this would be an anti-climax. Hartigan cared nothing for pictures. His interest was in ducks. Twice a month during the hunting season, he traveled eight hundred miles to shoot them. He could tell just where every feather ought to be and its proper color. If there was anything wrong in the picture, he would detect it instantly.

He pointed belligerently at the ducks. "This from nature?" he asked.

The artist rallied in defense. "An actual scene," he declared. "Mallards, coming to a landing."

"But," said Hartigan, "they don't have their feet right for a landing. If they were going to light there, they'd have the brakes on—wings cocked back, and feet out like this."

"Ah, yes," agreed the artist gently, "but notice the angle of flight. They are not going to alight in the picture. They will be carried far beyond—"

My telephone rang and I did not hear the rest. Passing that way ten minutes later, I found the artist gone; but some of his belongings remained and there was a light burning in Hartigan's office. Evidently he was having a lot of fun with the artist and his ducks.

Why, I wondered, was I partisan? I had never seen this man before. Perhaps it was because I have known other artists, and realize what they are up against. All of them can draw to please themselves, and the middling good ones can please others. But the great must deal with subjects all men know, and speak in simple tongue to you and me.

Not many achieve greatness; but sincerity does much to fill the gap.

* * *

IT WAS AN hour later that Hartigan came to my desk. "Could I borrow a hammer?" he asked.

He had the etching of the Mounted Police, and the one of the ducks.

"But," I reminded, "you don't like art."

"Art?" He held the pictures at arm's length in the light. "Well, I don't know. But I spent several years in Saskatchewan, and knew lots of Canadian police. I've seen them bucking snow like that. I could almost tell you those fellows' names. As for the ducks—I like 'em. They won't light in the picture, you know; they'll hit the water way out here somewhere. You can tell that from the angle of flight—Well, did you say you had a hammer?"

JOHN F. HAYES

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A STREET SCENE IN TETUAN (MOROCCO), WITH THE ARAB WOMEN HASTILY VEILING THEIR FACES BEFORE THE CAMERA

TETUAN, the capital of Spanish Morocco, is a town of many contrasts. At first one is captivated by its picturesqueness and its attraction, but while a closer inspection is apt to reveal a certain squalor, yet the abiding memory is one of blue skies, sunshine and shadow, dazzling white buildings with brightly colored mosaic ornamentations, olive trees and palms, porticoes and alleys wreathed with vines.

The people, too, one cannot forget, especially the enterprising Arab guide—a former student at the Tanglers University—who piloted groups of visitors skillfully through the native quarters, even on market days, and who secured for the visitors a vantage-point on the steps of the Palace itself, so that they might see the Sultan ride to the mosque. In the crowd there were many people of striking appearance, from the Sultan himself on his splendid horse, to his ministers and the bandsmen who lined his route, and tourists with cameras found much to captivate their attention in the picturesque populace.

Edinburgh's Gray and Gold

THE weather that greeted us on our unheralded arrival in Scotland was of the precise sort offered by Edinburgh to her unfortunate queen, when,

> "After a youth by woes o'ercast,
> After a thousand sorrows past,
> The lovely Mary once again
> Set foot upon her native plain."

John Knox records of those memorable days: "The very face of heaven did manifestlie speak what comfort was brought to this country with hir—to wit, sorrow, dolour, darkness and all impiety—for in the memorie of man never was seen a more dolorous face of the heavens than was seen at her arryvall . . . the myst was so thick that skairse micht onie man espy another; and the sun was not seyn to shyne two days befoir nor two days after."

We could not see Edina's famous palaces and towers because of the *haar*, that damp, chilling, drizzling, dripping fog or mist which the east wind summons from the sea; but we knew that they were there, shrouded in the heart of that opaque mysterious grayness, and that before many hours our eyes would feast upon their beauty.

Perhaps it was the weather, but I could think of nothing but poor Queen Mary! She had drifted into my imagination with the *haar*, so that I could fancy her homesick gaze across the water as she murmured, *"Adieu, ma chère France! Je ne vous verray jamais plus!"*

Ah well, I was obliged to remember, in order to be reasonably happy myself, that Mary had a gay heart, after all; that she was but nineteen; that, though already a widow, she did not mourn her young husband as one who could not be comforted; and that she must soon have been furnished with merrier music than the psalms, for another of the sour comments of the time is, "Our Queen weareth the dule (weeds), but she can dance daily, dule and all!"

These were my thoughts as we drove through invisible streets in the Edinburgh *haar*, turned into what proved next day to be a Crescent, and drew up to an invisible house with a visible number 22 gleaming over a door which gaslight transformed into a probability. We alighted, and though we could scarcely see the driver's outstretched hand, he was quite able to discern a half-crown, and demanded three shillings. . . .

When we awoke next morning the sun had forgotten itself and was shining in at Mrs. M'Collop's back windows.

We should have arisen at once to burn sacrifices and offer oblations, but we had seen the sun frequently in America, and had no idea (poor fools!) that it was anything to be grateful for, so we accepted it, almost without comment, as one of the perennial providences of life.

When I speak of Edinburgh sunshine I do not mean, of course, any such burning, wholesouled, ardent warmth of beam as one finds in countries where they make a specialty of climate. It is, generally speaking, a half-hearted, uncertain ray, as pale and transitory as a martyr's smile; but its faintest gleam, or its most puerile attempt to gleam, is admired and recorded by its well-disciplined constituency. Not only that, but at the first timid blink of the sun the true Scotsman remarks smilingly, "I think now we shall be having settled weather!" It is a pathetic optimism, beautiful but quite groundless, and leads one to believe in the story that when Father Noah refused to take Sandy into the ark, he sat down philosophically outside, saying, with a glance at the clouds, "Aweel! the day's jist aboot the ord'nar', an' I wouldna won'er if we saw the sun afore nicht!"

But what loyal son of Edina cares for these transatlantic gibes, and where is the dweller within her royal gates who fails to succumb to the sombre beauty of that old gray town of the North? "Gray! why, it is gray, or gray and gold, or gray and gold and blue, or gray and gold and blue and green, or gray and gold and blue and green and purple, according as the heaven pleases and you choose your ground! But take it when it is most sombrely gray, where is another such gray city?"—From "Penelope's Progress," by KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Summer Time

(For Rosemary)

THE young winds sport among the grasses,
The green rye heads are silvered by the sun;
Skillfully the ploughman guides his horses,
Making the clean, straight furrows one by one.

The whole wide world is full of quiet wonder,
Heaven and earth alike are very fair;
A shimmering light all tremulous and radiant
Folds the green fields and holds the sunlit air.

I see it as a grace on barn and homestead,
And on the trees it rests a shining crown;
The little daisies shimmer, while the trefoil
Wears all the sunshine as a yellow gown.

Part of the glory and the magic wonder,
Fairest of flowers in all these flowerlands,
You run toward me, golden curls aflying,
Gold buttercups in both your tiny hands.

PAULINE YOUNG

Brazilian Night

AS NIGHT falls over this vast unknown land, this world within a world, the sense of human smallness and the immensity of nature is perhaps more definite than anywhere else on earth. Moreover, here in the far-reaching interior of a shadowy, jungle-bound tropical garden half as large as the United States, nature seems to stand aloof, to be without interest in man, offering no encouragement to closer acquaintance. Yet here is beauty, here the lure of the unfamiliar, here possible store of riches beyond man's computation.

It is a new glimpse of immensity when the first stars peep out of the blue-black skies at the swift fall of tropical night, here in the interior of Brazil. By and by the moon rises in a blaze of deep, rich yellow and a paler reflection shimmers on the surface of the silent river. Through the forest a million twinkling lights appear and fade, fireflies which seem to tell all things of the wild that night is come and the time to awake at hand. Now silence is fled and the jungle speaks. Above the whir and rasp of insects, startling the gay-plumaged birds and the scurrying little animals of the earth, sounds through the green density the deep cough of the jaguar, Brazilian tiger.

A splash in the river and the silent movement of a long, dim shape, through the inky-black water, means the awakening to acquisitive activity of the great alligator of South American streams. Water birds clatter out of the reeds and marshes at his approach, and the flaming color of a blue and gold macaw flashes across the moonlight's path.

The night fire of coconut husks burns dimly in the little clearing, where camp is made when the swift-falling Brazilian night hurls itself suddenly and with scant warning upon the jungle. Brighter than all the low-latitude stars, gleaming with the brilliance of the Southern Cross itself, are the fiery eyes that ever contemplate, more in curiosity than hostility, the far-come encroachers upon their untraveled domain. They know man too little yet to hold him an enemy, for this is a land where he has rarely walked.

The still night is full of perfume. The soft, rich odors of the jungle, of rare, exotic flowers, of swift-growing shrubs, of disintegrating vegetation, blend in a kind of blanket of cloying sweetness that is almost tangible. Scents that are unfamiliar and mysterious seem to come and go as a breath of soft warm air now and again steals through the forest, to rustle the palm fronds and to send indefinite little murmurs like whispering voices hither and yon about the night.

As the small hours grow larger, the chatter and clatter of the jungle sinks, voice by voice, into silence, only to be succeeded, as the first hint of dawn creeps hesitantly out of the east to assail the blackness of the close-woven forest, by a new tumult, the greetings to one another of the creatures of the day. And as gray yields to pink in the unflecked eastern sky, and that to gold, all combine in a clamor of greeting that is the untouched wild's hail to the new day.

M. T. G.

Where Is the Oppressor?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prophet Isaiah, in a fervent exhortation addressed to the children of Israel, spoke most reassuringly to them of God, at a time when the majority of the Israelites had apparently forgotten that He was their God. In consequence of their disloyalty they had become fearful and unstable, and the faithful Isaiah sought to restore those who would hear him to an awareness of security in God's presence. To his urgings, "Hearken unto me," speaking on behalf of God, he adds these words: "Who art thou, that thou shouldest be afraid of a man that shall die, . . . and hast feared continually every day because of the fury of the oppressor, as if he were ready to destroy? and where is the fury of the oppressor?" (Isaiah 51:7, 12, 13), words which indicate that the Israelites had but feared a myth, and that no untoward thing could befall them, since the Lord of hosts had covered them in the shadow of His hand.

Throughout the teachings of Christian Science the fact that mankind's only safety lies in trusting God is iterated and reiterated. In discovering Christian Science Mary Baker Eddy revealed man's immunity from evil, because God, good, is All—all-power and all-presence. Humanity's only safeguard, therefore, lies in confidently realizing this. In a sermon entitled "Christian Healing" (p. 10) she writes: "Let us remember that God—good—is omnipotent; therefore evil is impotent. There is but one side to good,—it has no evil side; there is but one side to reality, and that is the good side. God is All, and in all: that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence. Truth is the real; error is the unreal." Will not he to whom this truth becomes clear acquiescently echo the prophet's inquiry, "Where is the fury of the oppressor?" This deduction may further be amplified with a quotation from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy (p. 469): "We bury the sense of infinitude, when we admit that, although God is infinite, evil has a place in this infinity, for evil can have no place, where all space is filled with God."

Joyously, then, may mankind turn to God whom Isaiah represents as saying to His people, "I, even I, am he that comforteth you." Because humanity reckons with the possibility of becoming separated from God, evil seems to impose its false claims, and too often succeeds in impressing the individual with its assumed power to hurt and destroy. As soon as the truth about God's allness and omnipotence is grasped, however, evil is no longer able to frighten or to disturb, inasmuch as it is seen to be without presence or power.

Christ Jesus, who better than anyone else understood the allness of God, demonstrated his clear understanding of the omnipotence of good whatever might be the circumstance confronting him. In Mark's Gospel it is recorded that a man brought to the Master his deaf and dumb son, who had been suffering from epileptic attacks since childhood, and said (9:22), "Ofttimes it hath cast him into the fire, and into the waters, to destroy him." This troubled father was sorely intimidated by the fury of the oppressor, "as if he were ready to destroy," but when, in humility, he appealed to Christ Jesus for help and healing, he met with graciously comforting response. The oppressor, or evil spirit, as it was called, staged one more performance of its pretentious fury, only to have its impotence exposed. Christ Jesus' calm command, uttered with divine authority, "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him, and enter no more into him," had its immediate effect. The boy was healed. Thus the prophet's question, "Where is the fury of the oppressor?" was answered with the demonstrated understanding of the supremacy of good and of evil's impotence and unreality.

As one becomes convinced that there are no vacant premises anywhere for evil to occupy, since God is everywhere, evil must inevitably be ruled out of its false claim to place of occupancy, and robbed of its ability to act either secretly or furiously—in fact, robbed of its counterfeit existence. Does one fathom what this means to one who appears to be suffering from pain? When the truth about the allness of God and the nothingness of His opposite is clearly realized, it means instant release. This firm sureness of divine Truth gave Christ Jesus power instantaneously to heal discord. And it is a similar sureness on the part of practitioners and earnest students of Christian Science which will enable them likewise to heal instantaneously. If immediate results are not obtained, we should study Mrs. Eddy's instructions on page 412 of Science and Health, where she says: "Mentally insist that harmony is the fact, and that sickness is a temporal dream. Realize the presence of health and the fact of harmonious being, until the body corresponds with the normal conditions of health and harmony." Where is the oppressor, with such certain help at hand?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ГДЕ-ЖЕ ПРИТЕСНИТЕЛЬ?

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ПРОРОК Исаиа, пламенно увещевая детей Израиля, с великим упованием говорил им о Боге в такие времена, когда большинство Израильтян как будто забыли, что Он был их Богом. В результате своей неверности они стали болязливыми и неустойчивыми. Верный Исаиа пытался вернуть тех, которые внимали ему к сознанию того, что в Божьем присутствии они ограждены от опасностей. Взывая к вниманию своих слушателей от имени Бога, Пророк восклицал: "Послушайте меня," и далее следовала такая речь: "Кто ты, что боишься человека, который умирает . . . и непрестанно всякий день страшишся ярости притеснителя, как бы он готов был истребить? Но где ярость притеснителя?" (Исайа 51: 7, 12, 13) Слова эти указывают, что Израильтяне страдали лишь ничем не вызванным страхом, ибо на самом деле им ничего не угрожало, так как Господь Саваоф укрывал их под сенью Своей руки.

С начала до конца учение Христианской Науки повторно выдвигает тот факт, что безопасность человечества кроется исключительно в полном доверии к Богу. Открытие Христианской Науки, сделанное Мэри Бэкер Эдди, повело к открытию факта неприкосновенности человека по отношению ко злу, неприкосновенности, основанной на том, что Бог, добро есть Все—всемогущество и всеприсутствие. В ясном и уверенном осознании этого факта и заключается единственный залог безопасности человечества. В проповеди, названной "Christian Healing" (стр. 10) Mrs. Эдди пишет: "Будем помнить, что Бог—добро—всемогущ, а следовательно зло—бессильно. В добре есть та хорошая сторона, что нет в нем дурной стороны, а в реальности есть та сторона, что в ней есть только хорошая сторона. Бог есть Все, и во всем: это кладет конец сомнениям относительно хороших и дурных сторон существования. Истина есть подлинная правда, заблуждение—ложь." Но станет ли тот для кого истина эта ясна, вопрошать вместе с Пророком: "Где ярость притеснителя?" Этот логический вывод получает еще свое дальнейшее уточнение в следующей выдержке из труда Мэри Бэкер Эдди: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 469) "Мы хороним чувство бесконечности, допуская, несмотря на бесконечность Бога, что зло имеет свое место в бесконечности, ибо зло не может обрести себе места там, где все пространство заполнено Богом."

Итак с радостным чувством может человечество обратиться к Богу, Которого Исайа изображает говорящим Своему народу: "Я, Я Сам—Утешитель ваш." Но человечество считается с возможностью быть разлученным от Бога, вследствие чего и кажется будто зло властно предписывает свои ложные притязания, увы, слишком часто преуспевая, поражая человека ложно присвоенным себе правом вредить и разрушать. Но лишь только понята правда о полноте и могуществе Бога, зло больше уж не в состоянии внушать страх, или нарушать покой, ибо мы видим, что оно нигде не находится и не имеет никакого влияния.

Христос Иисус, постигший лучше, чем кто либо другой полноту Бога, доказывал на практике свое ясное понимание всемогущества добра, с какими бы обстоятельствами ему не приходилось сталкиваться. В Евангелии от Марка рассказывается о человеке, приведшем к Учителю своего глухого и немого сына, страдавшего с детства эпилептическими припадками и сказавшем следующее: (9:22) "И многократно дух бросал его и в огонь и в воду, чтобы погубить его." Встревоженный отец был сильно испуган яростью притеснителя "как-бы он готов был истребить." Но в смирении своем обратившись к Христу Иисусу за помощью и исцелением, он встретил любовный и успокотельный отклик. Притеснитель или, как его называли, злой дух, поторопился дать последнее представление своей самонадеянной ярости только для того, чтобы обнаружить свое полное бессилие. Спокойный приказ Христа Иисуса пронаселенный с божественным авторитетом: "дух немый и глухий! Я повелеваю тебе, выйди из него и впредь не входи в него," возымел свое немедленное действие. Мальчик был исцелен. Таким путем вопрос Пророка: "Где ярость притеснители" получил ответ в доказанном на практике понимании превосходства добра и бессилия и нереальности зла.

Когда мы убеждаемся, что нигде нет свободного места, которое зло могло-бы занять, ибо Бог—вездесущ, зло неминуемо лишается своего несуществующего права занимать место и теряет способность действовать тайно, или яростно, иначе говоря фактически лишается своего подложного существования. Представляем-ли мы себе, что это означает для того, кто повидимому страдает от боли? Когда правда о полноте Бога и о несуществовании Его противоположности ясно осознана, это означает моментальное успокоение. Именно твердая уверенность в божественной Истине и дала Христу Иисусу силу исцелять всякое расстройство в одно мгновение. И такая-же уверенность со стороны практикующих Христианскую Науку и тех, кто ее серьезно изучает, даеѣ им тоже возможность исцелять в одно мгновение. Если результаты не достигнуты немедленно, то следует вникнуть в наставление Mrs. Эдди на странице 412 Science and Health, где она говорит: "Мысленно настаивайте на том, что гармония факт, а болезнь—преходящий сон. Ясно сознавайте присутствие здоровья и факт гармоничного бытия, пока состояние вашего тела не придет в согласие с нормальными условиями здоровья и гармонии." Где-же притеснитель, когда у нас под рукой столь верная помощь?

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Song of the Leaves

SLOWLY the anthems of the leaves arise
And lose themselves against the skies—
A song unfolding in its majesty
As now unfolds the beauty of the tree.
Fresh as the leaves are fresh, and young
As only buds can be, the song is flung
Against the sun's bright cannonade.
Out of the earth and rains is made
This music ancient in an ancient world—
A melody in which the spring is furled.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Before Sundown

Now is the time
When the smallest ant
Walks with a shadow
In the sun.
And every pebble
Claims a brother.
This is the hour
The night breeze makes
A rising sea of shallow grass
And every ridge of brown dust seems
A mountain towering
Over golden plains.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market's Decline Coincident With President's Tax Message

Commodity and Money Markets

Leading Issues Point Downward In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

More sellers than buyers.

Which accounted for the all-round decline in stocks today.

Prices dropped sharply in active early trading, and then rallied moderately.

Trading then became less strenuous.

Total sales aggregated 970,000 shares.

The market's decline was coincident with President Roosevelt's so-called "share the wealth" message to Congress yesterday.

While the financial world may not have taken kindly to the message, which doubtless influenced the selling, it was not the only cause for the reaction.

The market has had a rather protracted upswing, and traders had been looking for a downward turn if for no other reason than what is known as "technical."

Pure Oil preferred had a drop of more than 5 points, and then recovered a good part of the loss.

Allied Chemical and American Can each declined nearly 4 points before rallying.

Losses of two points or so were early recorded by Columbian Carbon, Columbia Pictures, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Evans Products, Foster Wheeler preferred, Ingersoll Rand, West Penn Electric 6 per cent, Westinghouse Electric, American Telephone, Atlantic Coast Line, Pennick & Ford and Noranda Mines.

Substantial recoveries were made by some of them.

Among the few gainers were the issues of New York Steam, U. S. Smelting and West Penn Electric A.

Bond trading was somewhat hesitant. Traders were not quite sure as to what effect the President's new taxation program would have on prices. The trend, consequently, was slightly downward in most categories. News from Washington that the Treasury next Monday would invite bids on $100,000,000 3s of 1946-48 caused some heaviness in the federal group.

Among the commodities wheat advanced in the late trading on reports of cloudbursts in parts of Kansas and Oklahoma wheat territory. Corn and oats also rose sharply. Cotton ruled firm most of the day.

Whatever merit may be contained in President Roosevelt's latest program to increase the Government's income by raising taxes on large incomes and on inheritances and gifts the fact remains that Government costs are still too high, and there is ample room to cut down the $7,000,000,000 annual expenditures without injury to the government machinery.

It already has been disclosed that the now defunct NRA cost the nation something like $94,000,000 for its operation alone to say nothing of the cost entailed on business by reason of its hampering influence. The question has been raised has anything been done to lessen these expenditures as a result of the NRA demise?

Also numerous commissions, temporary and permanent, have been created since the present Administration came into power. And the question again arises how much do they cost the Government, and what benefits have been derived from them?

In other words the issue of the hour is, start off on the right foot by cutting expenses.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated			
Hat Corp of Amer	$1	Aug. 1	July 15
Iowa South Util of Del 6% pf	$1.50	July 1	June 18
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	July 1	June 18
Do 7% pf	$1.75	July 1	June 18
Increased			
Natomas Co	20c Q	July 15	June 29
Irregular			
Continental Oil Co. of Del	25c	July 31	July 2
Reduced			
Cleveland Union Stockyards	12½c Q	July 1	June 21
Revised			
Public Service of N J 6% pf	50c M	July 31	July 1
Regular			
Alpha Portl'nd Cem	25c	July 25	July 1
Amer Screw Co	20c Q	July 1	June 19
Brookline Trust Co. Brookline, Mass)	$3 Q	July 1	June 18
Can Dry Ginger A	10c	July 15	July 3
Cincinnati Adv Pr	25c Q	July 1	June 20
Cincinnati Mill Mach Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	July 15	July 1
Coleman L & Stove	50c	July 15	June 29
Cons Chem Ind pf A	37½c Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Cons Traction of NJ	$2 S	July 15	July 3
Cons Trust Shar (K C Mo)	5 3-10	June 30	.....
Corporate Tr Shrs, orig Series	4.6994c	June 29	.....
Do Ser AA	4.7416c	June 29	.....
Do Ser AA (mod)	4.9273c	June 29	.....
Do Accu Ser	4.7427c	June 29	.....
Do Accum Ser (mod)	4.9250c	June 29	.....
Daven Hos Mills	25c Q	July 1	June 24
Do pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 24
Des Moines Gas Co 8% pf	$1 Q	July 1	June 15
Do 7% pf	87½c Q	July 1	June 15
Duncan Mills Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 20
Five Year Fixed Trust Share bear	6.6867c	June 29	.....
Fixed Tr Oil Shares bearer	6.7574c	June 29	.....
Fix Trust Shares orig ser bearer	17.5873	June 29	.....
Do Se B bea	16.2708c	June 29	.....
Hat Corp of Am	$1.62½ Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Iowa Pwr & Lt Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 15
Kan City, St L & Chi RR 6% pf gtd	1.50 Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Magma Copper	50c	July 15	June 29
Nat Biscuit pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
Newark Con Gas	$2.50 S	July 1	June 20
New Eng Fire Ins	13c Q	July 1	June 15
New Eng Inv & Sec 4% pf	$2 S	July 1	June 20
New York Trust	$1.25 Q	June 29	June 22
Ohio Brass	25c	July 25	June 29
Do pf	$1.50 Q	July 15	June 29
Planters Nut & Choc Co	2.50 Q	July 1	June 15
Penn Salt Mfg	75c Q	July 15	June 29
Richman Bros	75c Q	July 1	June 22
Seeman Bros	62½c Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Textile Banking	50c Q	June 29	June 24
United Power & Light (Kan) 7% pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 15
West N Y Water $5 pf	1.25 Q	July 1	June 21
Woodw'd & Lothrop	30c Q	June 27	.....
Young (JS) Co	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 21
Do 7% pf	1.75 Q	July 1	June 21

Chilean Bondholders' Committee

Announcement is made of the formation of a committee to protect the interests of American holders of Chilean dollar bonds, of which about $300,000,000 worth are held by American investors.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 20	Last June 19
55	52	2†	Acme Steel	100	52½	52½	52½	54
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
33⅛	28	2	Adams Millis	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	500	11⅜	10⅞	11	11⅛
9	4½	..	Advance Rumely	400	8¼	7¾	8¼	8⅜
140	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	400	138½	136½	138½	137⅞
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20⅛	13¾	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2700	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16½
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
154¾	125	6	Allied Chem	800	150½	148¼	150	152
6¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	700	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
22½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3500	21¼	20¼	21¼	20⅞
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
73¾	49	3†	Allied Stores pf	1100	49¼	49	49	49
3⅜	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	900	67¾	67¾	67¾	68½
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	200	43½	43½	43½	44½
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	24½	24	24⅜	24⅞
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	60½	60½	60½	60¾
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	4100	7⅞	14⅜	14⅞	15
127½	57⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	30	120	120	120	120¼
31	21	1*	Am Brake S&F	800	31	30½	31	31¼
125½	119	7*	Am Brake S&F pf	60	125	125	125	....
141	110	4†	Am Can	1800	137¾	135	136¾	138¾
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	16⅛	15½	16	16⅜
45⅞	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	38½	37½	38½	39
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	600	23¾	23⅛	23¾	23¾
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1	1	1	1
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	5900	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
27½	14	..	Am & For Powpf	5200	25⅜	24½	25	25
21	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	19⅞	18½	18½	20¼
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	4½	4½	4½	....
33½	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	300	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33½
4¼	3½	..	Am Ice	800	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
37¾	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	100	31	31	31	31
7½	4⅛	..	Am International	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	800	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14½
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	200	48	48	48	49¼
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8	8	8	7¾
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	1900	19	18¾	18⅞	19½
108	72	..	Am Metal 6% pf	200	106	105	106	....
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	700	22½	22	22½	22⅝
4⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	7900	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3¾
23¾	8¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	4800	20	19⅜	20	20¼
27⅞	10¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	2200	22⅜	21⅞	22½	22⅜
16⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	22400	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14⅞
151	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	20	151	151	151	150
45⅞	15⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	2500	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18½
83¼	66	5	Am Safety Razor	200	80	80	80	81
8⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	400	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	20⅜
47⅛	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8500	41½	40¼	41½	41½
139	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	139	139	139	....
117	103	13½†	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	115	115	115	115
74¾	63	3†	Am Snuff	300	74¾	74½	74¾	74½
138	125	6	Am Snuff pf	10	136½	136½	136½	....
89¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	800	89¼	89¼	89¼	89
93	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1600	91	90¼	91	90½
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	15¼	15	15¼	15⅝
94¾	88	2†	Am Steel F pf	20	93	93	93	....
43	33⅓	2†	Am Stores	100	37	37	37	37
76½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	58¼	57	58¼	58½
140½	125¾	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	139¾	139¾	139¾	....
130½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	3900	126	124⅝	125⅞	126¼
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
14⅞	7⅛	.80	Am Wat W & E	16500	12⅞	12¼	12¾	13⅛
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	900	42¾	41½	42	43
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	15600	14⅛	13¾	14	14¼
25	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	400	20⅝	20¼	20¼	....
3½	1¾	..	A P W Paper	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
42¾	36	1†	Archer Daniels	300	40½	40	40¾	41
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1100	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
70⅝	55½	..	Armour Ill pf pf	600	62	26	62	62⅝
7	3⅜	1¾	Artloom Corp	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	9	8¾	8¾	9
70	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	55	55	55	....
55⅜	35¾	2a	Atchison T&SF	13400	46¼	44⅝	46¼	45½
86⅝	68½	5	Atchison pf	400	86½	85	85¾	86¼
37⅛	19½	..	At Coast Line	2100	22⅜	22	22⅜	23⅜
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1800	26½	25¼	26⅛	26⅜
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	400	38¾	38	38¾	38¾
112½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	70	112½	111½	111½	....
28⅜	15	..	Auburn Auto	900	21⅜	20¾	21	20⅞
5⅜	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	3⅝	3½	3½	....

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h	1500	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	12600	12⅛	11½	12	12⅛
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	14½	14	14	14½
109	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	100	106½	106½	106½	....
43½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	43	43	43	43¼
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	114½	114½	114½	....
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
50⅜	37½	.90	Bayuk Cig	800	47⅞	47	47⅜	48
10½	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1600	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
11	7¾	..	Bayuk Cig pf	10	11½	11½	11½	....
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¼
90	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	89½	89½	89½	90
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1700	14	13¾	14	14
17⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
40⅝	34	2	Best & Co	1100	39⅝	39½	39½	40
34⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	3200	25⅞	25	25¾	26
73	55⅜	..	Beth Steel pf	400	69¼	68	69¼	68
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
13⅞	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	200	10⅛	10	10⅛	10½
11⅞	10¾	7	Bloomingdale pf	80	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	400	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
59⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	49⅞	48	49⅞	49
99	90	4†	Bon Ami A	100	96¼	96	96	97⅝
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	3500	25	24⅛	25	25¼
39¼	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	3300	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛	39½
7½	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	100	6	6	6	6⅛
31½	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	7500	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	30⅞
11⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1800	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
41½	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	1100	40⅜	40	40⅜	40½
36¼	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	400	32	31½	32	32
44⅜	30⅝	3	Brooklyn Man T	800	39¾	39½	39¾	40
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	99	99	99	98⅝
31⅞	14	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	20½	20½	20½	....
60	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	59½	58½	59½	60
8½	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7	6¾	7	7
8¼	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	400	7	6½	7	6⅞
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11⅞	11¾	11¾	12
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	700	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	27⅛	26⅞	27	27
5⅛	7½	..	Budd Wheel	14600	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4¾
15	9¼	..	Bullard	400	13¼	12¾	13⅛	13⅜
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	400	16⅜	16⅛	16¾	16⅞
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
2¾	1⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¾	1¾	1⅞	2
4¼	3⅜	..	Butterick (h)	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
70⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	400	14	14	14	14⅜

—C—

42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	300	34	33¾	33¾	34½
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
4½	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
19¾	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	2800	18⅜	17¾	18½	18¾
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	600	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅛
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	2400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
41⅜	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	41	41	41	....
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2600	55	53⅜	55	54¾
49⅞	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1400	47½	46¾	47½	47¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	800	22¾	22¼	22¾	22⅞
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	4
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
33¾	11⅛	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	180	31¾	30½	31¾	32
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	25¾	25⅛	25¼	26⅜
63¾	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	7600	54½	53½	54⅜	54¾
33¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	50	28½	28½	28½	28¼
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	1800	42	41½	41½	42½
45⅜	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2100	43¼	43⅛	43⅜	44
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	100	3	3	3	3¼
3	1¼	..	Chi Bil & St P	1400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5⅝	2¼	..	Chi & N'western	900	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
10⅝	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
34¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1400	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
2⅜	1	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	....
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	600	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
21	9	..	Chile Copper	10	15½	15½	15½	16⅛
49⅞	31	1†	Chrysler	31000	47¼	46¼	47¼	47¾
30⅜	28¼	1†	Cleve. Gr. Br. Co	1400	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	29⅜
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	21⅜	21	21	21¼
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	97	97	97	97
5	3¼	..	City Stores n	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
83	80	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	20	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	....
28½	23¾	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27	27	27	26½
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1900	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16⅝
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coco Cola a	300	54¼	54	54¼	54¼
19⅝	....	..	Collins & Aikman	4800	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
94	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	40	92	91⅝	92	93
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
16½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	120	15	14½	15	15½
13	6⅜	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	11	11	11	10½
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	11800	7	6¾	7	7
68¼	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	400	65¾	64⅞	64⅞	66
65¾	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	600	62	61¼	62	63
93	61	4	Columbian Carb	700	89	88	89	90½
48½	39½	* 2	Comm Credit	1900	47	46½	47	47¾
67¾	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1200	66⅝	66	66	66⅝
23⅞	17⅝	.40†	Comm Solvents	1800	19⅝	19¼	19½	19¾
1⅜	¾	..	Comwlth & So	10300	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
47	29⅛	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	600	44¾	44½	44½	44½
36⅜	27	1.50	Congoleum Nairn	800	35¾	35¼	35¾	36¼
42	23¾	4†	Conn Ry & Lt	10	36¼	36¼	36¼	37
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	ConsolFilm I pf	500	14⅞	14½	14¾	15
25⅜	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	27800	25¼	24⅝	25	25⅜
98¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	200	98	98	98	98½
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
1⅝	½	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
82	71	6½	Con Cig pp ww	30	74½	74½	74½	74
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	900	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	1300	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅜
1⅛	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
51½	42⅜	2.40	Cont Can	1200	83½	81½	83½	83¾
10¾	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	400	10½	10¼	10⅜	10½
36	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1600	35¾	35¼	35¾	35½
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	700	1⅛	1	1	1
23	15⅛	.12b	Cont Oil	4300	21¼	20¾	21¼	21½
48½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	40	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	....
76	62	3	Corn Products	800	73½	73⅛	73⅞	74½
8⅞	4⅜	..	Coty	800	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
39⅞	35⅞	*2†	Cream of Wheat	400	38	37¾	37¾	38½
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	500	14½	14½	14½	14¾
33⅜	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	800	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	31⅛
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	47	47	47	47¼
3⅝	1⅝	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
2	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	7	6¾	7	7
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	160	72	71	72	72
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	40½	40½	40½	41
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	600	19	18¼	19	19
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	104½	104½	104½	104⅝
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wr'ht	1500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1900	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	7
22	16	..	Culer Hammer	100	20	20	20	20⅜

—D—

31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	1700	27	25¾	27	26½
26	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	900	24½	24	24½	24¼
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	400	31	30½	31	31¾
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	5800	15½	14¾	15⅜	15½
32½	26⅛	1†	Diamond Match	400	32¼	32	32¼	32¼
43¾	34½	2†	Dome Mines	1200	42½	41¾	42	42⅝
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	1900	26	24⅝	25¼	25
104	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2800	102	100½	101½	102¼
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	130	129⅞	129⅞	....

—E—

149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1400	145	143½	145	146
20⅞	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	2600	19¾	18⅞	19¾	19¾
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20¾
6¼	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	900	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
8⅜	6	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	6	5.90	5⅞	6
3¼	1¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1700	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
13¾	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	12¼	11½	12¼	12½
15⅛	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2200	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	14½
31	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	1100	29½	28¼	29½	29
31¾	14½	..	Engineers PE ww	300	29½	28¾	29½	29
5⅞	5	..	Equitable Off Bldg	200	5	5	5	5
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	1200	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
17¼	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	13	13	13	12⅝
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
12⅜	10¼	.80	Eureka Vavuum	300	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
23¼	15	.75b	Evans Products	3100	20¼	19⅜	20	20⅜

5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	530	3	2⅞	3	2⅞

—F—

9¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf	20	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	23½	21¾	22	22½
13½	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	12½	12	12½

Business and Industry

Brookings Expert Attacks Warren-Pearson Price Theory

Commerce and Finance

California Finds Credit Union Idea Spreading Rapidly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Mutual banking facilities for small borrowers and savers increased rapidly in California through the growth of credit unions among various employed groups last year.

Practically doubling in number, credit unions expanded to a total of 80 for the entire State, C. W. Deming, president of the California Credit Union League, reported recently. He said that present conditions point toward an even more spectacular increase for the current year.

"The growth of these organizations has been so rapid that we now feel the need of organizing a credit union discount association," Mr. Deming told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "An act making this institution possible was signed recently by Gov. Frank F. Merriam, and we shall proceed with its organization immediately after the law becomes effective."

State Association Needed

The proposed new state credit union will serve individual credit unions in much the same manner that banks are now aided through the Federal Reserve System, he explained. Stock will be sold to them, and they can borrow to level out peak demands for credit. Under present conditions individual credit unions are said to have a surplus of funds at times when other unions cannot supply proper advances to their borrowers.

Most of the credit unions organized in California have been chartered under state laws that were passed in 1927. Recently, however, the new groups have received federal charters which are regarded as possessing advantages over those issued by the State.

Claude R. Orchard, director, Credit Union Section, Federal Farm Credit Administration, spent a full week in southern California during the fore part of June helping to further the interests of credit unions here.

Higher Dividends Possible

At numerous meetings held during that time it was explained that credit unions are mutual financing organizations that provide small personal loans to members. Depositors are paid a dividend from earnings of the union. Usually unpaid balances demand an interest payment of 1 per cent a month.

The Municipal Credit Union, first to be organized in California, according to Mr. Deming, is confined to employees of the city and county of Los Angeles. It has 1500 members and pays a dividend of 6 per cent while savings banks here pay only 2 per cent on deposits. The union reports that its assets now total $160,000.

Employees of Universal Pictures Corp., with which Mr. Deming is connected, are said to have organized the second credit union in the State. It now reports a roll of 450 members, or 60 per cent of those employed by the studio.

Starting out with an interest charge of 12 per cent per annum, the union soon found that it was making too large a return, Mr. Deming said. So the rate was reduced to 8 per cent per year. Dividends, which were being paid at the rate of 8 per cent, then were cut to 6 per cent.

U. S. Spends in Year Over $7,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Federal expenditures since last July 1 have passed the $7,000,000,000 mark—representing a new peacetime high.

Today's treasury statement, covering operations through June 17, showed total expenditure of $7,000,667,641.

Expenditures during the comparable period last year were $6,729,318,049.

It was evident, however, that President Roosevelt's expenditure estimate for the financial year will not be reached.

His annual budget message provided for expenditures of $8,581,069,026 through June 30, 1935.

Big Industrial Firms Join In FHA Modernizing Plan

PITTSBURG, June 20 (AP)—Two giant industrial concerns just announced they are joining with the Federal Housing Administration in a nation-wide "Modernize-Main-Street" campaign designed to quicken the pace of the now lagging heavy industries.

J. F. O'Brien, manager of advertising for Westinghouse Electric, disclosed to a selected group of officials that his concern and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plan to carry the campaign to 8000 cities in a $20,000,000 sales drive.

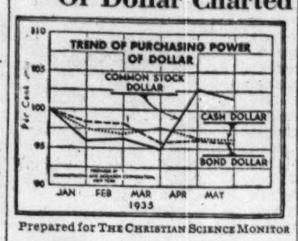
Talking pictures have been completed to explain the program, he said. The two concerns will arrange all financing details for their customers, who can borrow up to $50,000 at 5 per cent interest with five years to pay. The Government guarantees one fifth of the loan.

Fahey Is Confirmed Member of the FHLBB

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the reappointment of John H. Fahey of Massachusetts as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board after hearing him attacked by Senator Russell (D) of Georgia as a "miserable bureaucrat" and as a fit "assistant for Hitler or Mussolini."

The Georgian's attack was hotly answered by a half dozen senators, who defended Mr. Fahey as a man of high integrity, and in turn criticized Mr. Russell for "bringing this attack out on the floor" without giving Mr. Fahey an opportunity first to answer it in committee.

Purchasing Power Of Dollar Charted



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE trend of the purchasing power of the dollar invested in common stocks, in bonds, or held in cash experienced little change during the month of May, according to the monthly index prepared by the Administrative and Research Corporation, New York. Such stability contrasts with the sharp rise of 7.9 per cent in the purchasing power of the dollar invested in common stocks during the month previous.

As of the end of May, the index of the purchasing power of the common stock dollar stood at 101.5, compared with 102.7 at the close of April. The bond dollar also showed a slight decline, being 95.7 at the end of May, against 96.1 at the close of the previous month.

The index of the purchasing power of the dollar held in cash, which is related to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Wholesale Commodity Index, dropped from 96.3 at the end of April to 96.1 at the end of May.

Estimated Current Reserves of 19 U. S. Oil Concerns Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Oil reserves in the United States are now pretty well "geologized" from the point of view of possible oil pools and location of promising formations, according to a study made by Goodbody & Co.

The study also discloses a general belief on the part of leaders of the industry that the State of Texas holds the only probability of any large undiscovered reserves.

"Discovery rate in the five-year period 1921 to 1925 was roughly 820,000,000 barrels annually, compared with average yearly withdrawals of 650,000,000 barrels. In the years 1926 to 1930 discovery rate came to the huge annual figure of 1,990,000,000 barrels, or double average withdrawals of 895,000,000.

In the four years 1931 to 1934 annual discovery rate was 580,000,000 barrels or 290,000,000 barrels less than the withdrawal rate of 870,000,000.

Reserves of the leading companies follow:

Company	Common shares (000 omit'd)	Total supply barrels (000 omit'd)	Year's @1934 Bbls. with'l per rate (p) Sh.
S. O. of N. J.	25,856	3,600,000(a)	20 134
Socony Vacuum	31,705	500,000	12 16
Texas Corp.	9,350	n600,000	17 64
Shell Union	13,071	400,000	11 31
S. O. of Indiana	15,216	300,000	21 20
Gulf	4,538	800,000	16 178
Consolidated	14,219	300,000	12 21
S. O. of Cal.	12,103	1,100,000	29 84
Humble	8,968	900,000	26 100
Tide Wat. Asso.	5,631	250,000	15 44
Atlantic Refin.	2,665	200,000	22 75
Union Oil of Cal.	4,386	225,000	18 51
Sun	1,894	156,000	14 82
Pure	3,038	350,000	19 115
Continental	4,739	300,000	21 63
Phillips	4,153	200,000	11 48
Ohio Oil	6,648	450,000	25 58
Amerada	789	v300,000	45 380
Seaboard	1,244	160,000	49 128

a—On consolidated basis. n—Including interest in Seaboard Oil and Louisiana Land and Exploration. p—Reserves divided by 1934 production. v—Arbitrary—no data available.

Protest Roumanian Export-Import Rules

BUCHAREST, Roumania, June 20 (AP)—Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Greece and Spain have protested to the Roumanian Government against its new export and import regulations, it was disclosed.

The new regulations grant export premiums ranging from 10 per cent on petroleum products to 40 per cent on wheat. A super tax of 44 per cent is imposed on all incoming merchandise.

Germany, it was learned, threatened to boycott all Roumanian goods destined for the Reich unless Roumania rescinded the measure, which was designed primarily to offset the depreciation of the Roumanian lei.

That threat was regarded as all the more menacing because 25 per cent of Roumania's exports now go to Germany.

American Locomotive Co. Gets Construction Orders

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The American Locomotive Company has received an order for two locomotives from the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company and an order for one switching engine from the Aliquippa & Southern, it is announced, all three of which will be built at the company's Schenectady plant.

At the office of William C. Dickerman, president of the company, it was said that drawings and specifications for the locomotives and engine are at present being drawn up, and work would start as soon as this was finished. It was said that the company expected to make delivery within four or five months.

Larger Net Sales For Wilson-Jones

For the first nine months of its fiscal year to end Aug. 31, 1935, Wilson-Jones Company reports an increase in net sales of 15 per cent over the corresponding period of the 1934 fiscal year.

Net earnings, after provision for federal taxes, for the nine months ended May 31, according to the company's figures, were equivalent to $2.12 a share, compared with $1.28 a share in the nine months ended May 31, 1934.

Warren Theory Is Hit by Brookings Study on Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—The theory put forward by Professors George F. Warren and Frank A. Pearson that there is a close, direct relationship between prices and the supply of monetary gold, is rejected in a study prepared by Charles O. Hardy for the Brookings Institution.

"Exchange manipulation is a well-known form of currency management, and is in no sense a Warren-Pearson discovery," Mr. Hardy said in concluding his study. "The merits of such manipulation as a way to combat depression constitute a highly controversial question which requires separate treatment.

Here we are concerned only with the peculiar Warren-Pearson variant of the managed-currency doctrine, which holds that prices are made by a simple comparison of the commodity values of goods and of gold; we conclude that their own evidence gives strong support to the contrary position."

The report challenged the contention of the professors that changes of prices in the United States since the devaluation of the dollar confirmed their theory.

Open to Criticism

Mr. Hardy declared that evidence to support the theory could be found only in the movement of price indexes largely representing commodities moving freely in international trade and that indexes representing largely domestic wholesale prices showed no such relationship.

Professors Warren and Pearson methods of analysis were open to criticism, Mr. Hardy stated. One of them, he wrote, was "the authors' habit of stressing those parts of the evidence which support their conclusion and slurring over those parts which seem to contradict it."

"In a number of cases, the statistical series which depict the movement of the gold stock or of some other monetary item, usually as a ratio to production, shows striking resemblance to the price series," said Mr. Hardy.

"Sometimes this parallel movement continued over considerable periods. But for other long periods no such resemblance of fluctuation appears.

The authors' analysis consists to a considerable extent in picking out periods for which the resemblance occurs and citing them as evidence of the dependence of prices on the quantity of gold or other money. Periods which offer no evidence in support of the theory are either ignored or explained by reference to factors other than the monetary supply."

In the period before the World War, the Hardy survey argued, the Warren-Pearson theory ignored such developments as the adoption of the gold standard by one country after another, beginning in the seventies, and yet set up a supposed world-wide resurgence of demand for gold on the part of nations returning to the gold standard as the cause of the price collapse of 1929-33.

Trend to Gold Steady

The return to the gold standard, on the other hand, had been going on steadily since 1923, Mr. Hardy contended, and, with the exception of France, the countries which went back to gold had completed the process of rebuilding their reserves before 1929.

Steps taken when the United States went off the standard in 1933 were reviewed by the Hardy report, then proceeded with the Warren theory of advancing the price of gold by buying at home and abroad, and finally devalued the dollar.

Mr. Hardy said that the effects of these policies placed chief reliance not on the general index numbers of wholesale prices but on the prices of so-called basic commodities which move most freely in international trade.

"Here, as at other points in their analysis, Warren and Pearson assume, without argument, that whichever piece of evidence supports their base best is the better text," Mr. Hardy added.

"Our conclusion is that the fact that the basic commodity index corresponds to the curve of the price of gold currency better than other prices indexes is actually strong evidence against Warren and Pearson's fundamental doctrine."

Hardware Trade Expected To Balance That of 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Hardware merchants are hopeful that the trade for the rest of the season will at least balance that of last summer as the May retail trade just about held on a par with the like month of last year, according to Hardware Age. More seasonable weather conditions would aid demand for all hardware lines.

Early June business, too, has suffered from the uncertainties of the NRA situation. While many large concerns announce their intention of continuing under voluntary codes, with wages and hours and working personnel intact, there is no assurance that lay-offs, or changes in smaller firms may not curtail buying.

Penna. Banking Dept. Can Oust State Bank Officers

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 20 (AP)—The General Assembly passed a bill giving the banking department authority to remove officers or directors of state banks.

A "key" measure in the administration's banking program, the bill was enacted finally in the House. It creates a banking board of nine members to pass on the removal of any bank officer by the Secretary of Banking.

When the secretary believes a bank is conducted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the depositors or stockholders, he is empowered to remove officers.

Latin America Busy Preparing For Expected Trade Expansion

Latin-American Weekly Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

That a world-wide trade depression should be put to good usage by some 20 affected nations seemingly does not make good sense. But facts prove the case.

When Europe and the United States tightened their belts about a rapidly decreasing commercial figure the Latin-American republics let out a notch or two. In the minds of practical, far-visioned individuals four ideas took root: telephone, radio, highway and airway. There were four logical methods for handling business which, sooner or later, would revive. Steps were taken to equip these four services for that trade which would flow across the ocean and down over the Rio Grande.

Wiring a Continent

The small Dominican Republic occupying about half of an island west of Cuba started the ball rolling by connecting all sections of the country with telephone wires. Brazil, not to be outdone, similarly tied together wide sections of its land greater than the United States.

Peru built the highest telephone line in the world 15,000 feet up in the Andes mountains. Argentina and Chile ran wires across the same mountains and buried them four feet deep where the passes were hazardous. Other southern nations followed suit and today inter-American conversations may be carried on by all who are able to pay.

Next, and hand in hand with the telephone wires, went the radio stations. Governments and private individuals had the vision. Tall, steel poles and frames dotted the countrysides until the voice of Caribbean, Central and South American peoples came north, day and night, into the business centers and households of the United States. In turn the United States sent its messages southward.

Highways Increase

Next, reaching forward, but far more slowly, wide, well-built highways poked their courses through lush, tangled jungles and over and around jagged, snow-capped mountain ranges crossing Mexico, winding through Central America, skirting the west coast of South America, and pausing before the Andes in Chile, preparatory to tunneling through or scaling what once were called "impenetrable barriers."

Finally, not to be out-rivaled, airway companies cleaned lands for landing fields, built new airplanes, and trained man after man to safely fly giant planes between points hitherto days apart. How successfully one company operated is shown by Pan American Airway figures: 300,000 passengers carried; 8,000,000 miles flown; a 97 per cent perfect schedule maintained.

Latin-American enterprise like the above excites wonder. And it calls for the question. Why the hurry while trade was small? I put this query to William A. Reid, Foreign Trade Adviser of the Pan-American Union. In substance he said: A rapidly increasing production of raw materials in the southern nations, an increasingly keen effort by the European countries and Japan to bid-in Latin American business, and an unexpected decrease of manufactured products in the United States set the southern Governments and individuals to placing themselves in a position to make the most of a long-hoped-for opportunity.

No Restriction Practiced

It was an interesting story that Mr. Reid had to tell. No man is better qualified to tell it. The southern nations are no strange parts of the world to him. He has traveled them during more than 20 years. Into the Cape Horn region where the slogan is "waves, wind and wool"; up the Amazon River, where Mr. Ford has built one of the greatest rubber plants in the world; onto the Isle of Pines, where a man named Jones has a jungle in which luscious grapefruits are grown, Mr. Reid has gone. In his line he is an authority. I do not remember the words he used as he described Latin America's condition. But the facts were these:

Brazil, Argentina and Peru are cultivating thousands of acres of land for the production of cotton: increasingly growing the white tufted plants while the United States curtails. Venezuela, rich in deep oil fields, sinks well after well as the United States decreases production. Brazil, producing 3,000,000 coffee trees in the State of São Paulo alone, uses the bean not only for exports but fashions it into a brick for fuel. Bananas grown in the Central American countries are nearing the predepression figure of 80,000,000 bunches annually. Bolivia, the chief tin-producing nation of the world, is shipping more and more ore to England where it is smelted and sold in the United States in sheet form.

Optimism Prevails

Wool and mutton from Patagonia pour in increasing quantities into the world markets. Maté, a form of tea, rides down the Paraguay River and out to the Atlantic Ocean to find welcome buyers in Colorado and California. Meat plants owned by British, Argentine and American interests are operating on a scale comparable to 1929 figures. And so on and so on down through Latin America's agricultural, mining and packing industries.

Activity and optimism prevail. A gold mine in trade is there for the bidding, the bartering, and the seeking. Northern manufacturers realize this and, lest it be thought that Europe and Japan are the only bidders, the industrialists of the North are visualizing sales of machinery to install in new airdromes, machinery to construct the ever-extending highways, machinery to equip the railroads, to develop electrical energy, supply air conditioning and refrigeration, to modernize home construction and office buildings, and to rebuild harbors and ports for the commerce which Latin America confidently expects.

G. H. C.

U. S. Wool Stocks Well Below Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—On June 1, the total stock of apparel wools in the United States, including all old and new clipped wools in all hands and the estimated unshorn portion of the new clip, was approximately 592,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent weight, according to a report from the New York Wool Top Exchange Service.

This compares with 616,000,000 pounds a year ago, 638,000,000 pounds two years ago, and 642,000,000 pounds three years ago. Although the total supply of wools to June 1 was unusually large this year, due to the exceptionally high carryover on Jan. 1, the heavy consumption of wools during the first five months of this year has reduced the indicated stock to a point noticeable under that of the past few years.

On June 1, the condition of sheep in 14 large western states was 86 per cent (100 per cent normal) compared with 80 per cent on May 1, about 85 per cent on June 1, 1934, and 83 per cent on June 1, 1933. These 14 states produced 272,007,000 pounds of wool in 1934 and 278,819,000 pounds of wool in 1933.

Alabama Building Activity And Bank Deposits Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20—Building activity was virtually tripled and bank deposits increased over $5,000,000 here in May as compared with the like month in 1934.

Building permits totaled $66,185, compared with $22,699 in May, 1934. Construction included two church additions totaling $9000, eight new residences and three new business buildings.

The World's Business

The State and Economic Life: Great Britain

IN A recent contribution on this page I referred in passing to the rapid development in government control over British economic organization. Nothing interested my readers more than this passing reference. I am asked to elaborate upon it. Most Americans are under the impression, it would seem, that Britain is still *wedded* to private initiative—that is, capitalism or individualism. Many Britons also think so. The fact is that in the British system a species of Socialism is pushing into the realm once occupied exclusively by capitalism.

How far the revolution has gone was revealed in a recent debate in the House of Lords. Lord Allen estimated that *practically two thirds* of the large scale economic organization in Great Britain had already passed out of the sphere of unregulated private profit-making. A multitude of different types of controls are involved. Such things as the telegraph service are frankly governmental departments. In agriculture there is regulation more or less of the type of AAA. But a new type of control is in evidence which is not exactly government and certainly not private control. The best description would probably be public trust. An example is the British Broadcasting Corporation. There is here no case at all of any private stockholder having any share in the profits or control. The concern was set up by the government. As soon as the directorate was appointed, however, the body felt itself as independent of government pressure as a private firm. Somebody once told me: "The wrong way to go about getting something out of the B. B. C. is to invoke the aid of a government official."

The device is thus situated in the twilight zone between individualism and Socialism. In the Lords' debate it was described in these words:

> What we have discovered by process of time is this, that there are various methods by which you can introduce the principles of Socialism whereby the interests of the state and the interest of the body politic shall be put above the interest of any of the private individuals who compose that body. Through a public utility corporation you can get all the advantage of collective organization and promote efficiency without the disadvantage which comes from political manipulation which may easily arise if you proceed to nationalize all industries and run them from Whitehall.

There are several such public corporations in this category. The device has spread to Canada in the case of the new central bank. Here you have an organization located in Ottawa in which government representatives sit on the board but have no voting power.

Economic organization may be divided broadly into three categories: money, industry and agriculture. Banks in Britain are privately owned. It is true that the Labor Party would nationalize them, but I doubt whether there is any considerable body of opinion in Britain which upholds such nationalization. The reason is, I think, that the public have little to complain about. During the depression the banks, which are practically limited to the "Big Five" and their branches, seem to have kept their credit lines open. A year or two ago, readers will recall, I gave the story of the American concern which, turned down by New York banks in its quest for a loan, was offered accommodation from London.

There are more upholders of nationalization as applied to the Bank of England. This institution is the opposite number of the Federal Reserve System. It is the ultimate money controller, having the power to inflate and to deflate. Like the Federal Reserve Banks, the Bank of England is privately owned. That is, unlike the B. B. C., it pays dividends to private owners of its shares. But its policy is directed as if it were a public trust. The extent to which the Government itself has a voice in the determination of policy is difficult to gauge. Dr. Herbert Feis some time ago made an exploration of the link. I haven't his book with me at this moment. But I believe he concluded that, if there was a tie-up, it would probably be found in the country clubs! The relation, in other words, is of the informal kind characteristic of British affairs.

In industry the Government's hand is felt in many lines. Wherever there is a "sick" industry, the Government has stepped in. Let us see what has been done with coal. In the British industry there is now a Coal Comptroller, a well-known civil servant. Sir Josiah Stamp says he is supposed to act as a kind of precipitant or catalyst, as the chemist would say, to induce rationalization and economy among the independent operators. As in the Guffey Bill, quotas are provided. But—and this is the important difference—there is no compulsion or anything other than a kind of negative regulation. Certainly there is no such elaborate setup as is provided in the Guffey Bill.

The Coal Comptroller has not so far been responsible for any very striking amalgamations or economies, but a good deal of foundational work has been done. Whether it will ever amount to very much depends upon the coal operators. As in Belgium, they are almost feudal in their outlook, in that they have developed a paternalism in their behavior toward their workers and an indifference to what is going on elsewhere. An illustration will show what I mean. Less than ten years ago I was in the North of England offices of a colliery which did a thriving export business with the Baltic State. The manager, seeking to impress me with its up-to-dateness, told me that the management had actually installed typewriters in the administration offices.

It will be noticed that, as regards coal, the type of control is again *sui generis*. Here it is what might be called the umpire type. A list of all the ways that the British Government has adopted to intervene in industrial life would take up this entire page.

Agriculture has been the object of more government attention than industry. In the main, the use of bounties is as marked as in the United States. But benefit payments are paid to farmers to produce, not to plow under.

Britain wants to grow more. Its agriculture for a century past had been sacrificed to the necessity of having to take farm imports in payment of manufactured exports. When other countries began to show independence of imported manufactures, Britain began to display the same search for self-sufficiency in agriculture. In wheat, for instance, the extension of acreage is unequaled. From 1,197,000 acres three years ago, wheat is now grown on 1,759,000 acres! Marketing schemes are also in vogue. Potatoes, milk, pigs and bacon, eggs and poultry, sugar—they are all taken care of. Britain has indeed traveled very far along the road of state action in economic life.

H. B. E.

Argentina Cotton Board Established To Improve Staple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—The Argentine Government has established a National Cotton Board to improve the production and marketing of cotton, according to the Department of Commerce. The Argentine Minister of Agriculture is president of the board. Other members represent all branches of the cotton industry, from growers to exporters.

The board is empowered to supervise the technic of ginning and the commercial grading of cotton, and to enforce use of official cotton standards. It is authorized to provide for the production of adequate supplies of seed of improved varieties and to facilitate the sale of this seed. It may either build gins or encourage their erection on a co-operative basis so as to make possible the direct marketing of cotton by producers.

The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics says preliminary trade estimates indicate a 1934-35 cotton area in Argentina of from 495,000 to 556,000 acres, compared with 482,000 acres in 1933-34. Picking is under way. Yields are said to have been reduced somewhat by drought. The 1933-34 crop was one of the largest on record—342,000,000 pounds of seed cotton yielding 200,000 bales of 478 pounds each of lint cotton.

More than 95 per cent of the crop is grown in the Chaco Territory in northeastern Argentina where, it is estimated, almost 2,500,000 acres could be planted to cotton if labor, markets and transportation were available. The advantages of cheap land, fertile soil, high yields and relatively few insects and plant diseases are offset by insufficient labor supply, unskilled growers and poor marketing and transportation facilities, which tend to prevent rapid expansion of the cotton acreage.

Gold Import Excess For 7 Years Shown

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE heavy gold import balances over the last seven years are indicated on the chart.

Note that only two important periods of export balances, the first half of 1932 and practically all of 1933, are recorded.

Office Equipment Spring Sales Rise In All Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Office equipment sales extended their generally upward trends in virtually all classes during the spring, according to Standard Statistics.

Dollar sales for the entire industry are estimated to have been about 20 per cent greater in the first quarter this year than in the corresponding period of 1934. The trend of aggregate volumes continued contraseasonally upward during April, but more recently seasonal forces have been reasserted to produce a declining phase.

Notwithstanding, the recession in demand has been of strictly normal proportions, and comparisons with sales of a year ago remain generally favorable. There is every indication that the industry's sales for the first half year will be 15 per cent to 20 per cent greater than in the like interval of 1934.

Price increases on several types of appliances, while stimulating a moderate amount of advance buying during the early months of the year, have not slowed the favorable sales trend in recent periods. Replacement needs, and the somewhat greater willingness of corporate managements to spend money for equipment, have been offsetting factors.

Lower-priced lines in virtually all divisions are still by far the most active. Replacement needs for the more costly appliances, such as accounting machines, are still not sufficiently pressing to overcome caution in expending corporate budgets.

Improvement in sales to date this year has been somewhat greater in foreign markets than in the domestic field. In the first three months of the year, exports were 28 per cent larger than in the comparable 1934 interval. That this relative performance will be maintained in the early future is doubtful, however, in view of the fiscal uncertainties in the gold bloc countries.

Bank of France Rate Reduced to 5 P. C.

PARIS, June 20 (AP)—The Bank of France today started to relieve the tight money market by reducing its discount rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

In its fight against speculation, the bank increased its rate three times late in May, keeping the high rate for three weeks during the fall of two Cabinets and the raid on reserve gold which saw withdrawals of 1,054,000,000 francs in gold in a week.

The rate of loans on securities was also reduced today from 6½ per cent to 6 per cent. The rate on 30-day loans was reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

Seth Now New Director Of Wichita Land Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—J. O. Seth of Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been appointed as director at large of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of W. A. Hockenhull of Clovil, New Mexicio, W. I. Myers, governor of the FCA, announces. As director of the Land Bank he will also serve as director of the Production Credit Corporation, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, and Bank for Co-operatives.

Mr. Seth is an attorney and chairman of the Santa Fe Branch Committee of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. He was formerly assistant United States Attorney, district of New Mexico. He served on the Rio Grande Compact Commission in 1923 and has been a member of the State Board of Finance and Uniform State Laws Commission.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita serves the ninth district which includes Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico.

Motor Exports to Cuba Up 194 P. C. in 8 Months

DETROIT, June 20 (AP)—Robert C. Graham, chairman of the export committee of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, reports an increase of 194 per cent in eight months in the export of automobiles and motor car parts to Cuba as a result of the bilateral trade agreements negotiated by the State Department.

The exports to Cuba for the last eight months totaled $1,883,000.

"In Belgium, where a similar agreement has been in force only since May 1, " said Mr. Graham to the association meeting, "the results have been even more dramatic, for consumption of American cars has suddenly jumped to a level that has not been equaled since the boom years."

Mr. Graham said he considered these results "the most effective answer" to critics of the trade agreement program.

SEC Aim Chiefly Educational, Says James M. Landis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—James M. Landis, member of the securities and exchange commission, and Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President of Washington and Lee Universities, addressed the annual commencement exercises of the Stock Exchange Institute last night. Certificates were awarded to 34 graduates who were guests of honor at a dinner given by the committee of arrangements to exchange and member firm employes who attended the course during the past year. There were about 500 guests present.

Dr. Landis stressed the theory of both the Securities Act and the Securities and Exchange Act as "one of seeking to educate rather than regulate." He outlined the objectives of the SEC as regulation of credit for speculative purposes, trying to aid in bringing about fairer practices in securities dealings and trying to bring home to the investor better knowledge of what he is doing. This educational phase of the commission's work was the most important, he said.

Appealing for continued co-operation with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the part of the national securities exchanges and brokers, Mr. Landis declared that the one thing they had a right to demand from the commission was "moderate intelligence in the handling of these problems." "You have a right to demand integrity also," he added. "In return we hope to have the continued co-operative effort that has been offered to date."

Cash prizes of more than $750 were awarded to outstanding students by Oliver C. Billings, chairman of the committee of arrangements, on behalf of the exchange, and by Frank R. Hope, president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, on behalf of the association. The largest winner of the cash prizes was John Isenman, a quote boy on the floor of the exchange, who won the Allen L. Lindley prize of $50 for scholarship and endeavor.

Charles R. Gay, president of the exchange, who presided at the dinner conferred the certificates and donated some of the awards. A special prize of $25 was awarded to Morley Zoebler as an outstanding student of the year. He is a former employee of the exchange who continued with the institute after leaving the stock exchange, and therefore could not compete with either the stock exchange or member firm groups. He took 10 courses during the year, averaging 89 per cent.

Bulgaria's Budget Shows an Increase Under Dictatorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Bulgaria's dictatorial government has made its first state budget and in spite of all attempts at economy, has increased rather than diminished expenditures.

Last year, Bulgaria's budget was 5,330,000,000 levs or $66,000,000. This year, it will be 5,695,000,000 levs, which represents an increase of more than six per cent.

Of this sum, a fourth goes to the army and police and two fifths to state debts. The third largest item is for education.

The present regime is finding it difficult to pay salaries and pensions regularly, and is planning to print new bank notes to meet current needs. It feels humiliated in that it has had to accept a representative from the League of Nations to control its finances.

At the beginning, it launched many bold economic and financial reforms, very few of which were carried through. It wanted to bring the whole economic life of the nation under direct state control and to organize all industrial and trade activity in state monopolies, but found the plan impractical.

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Cubs Struggling To Retain Hold On Fourth Place

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Charlie Grimm's Chicago Cubs are struggling to retain their position in the first division of the National League, which is an unusual situation for the Cubs to be in. One expects Grimm's outfit to be in the thick of the pennant battle, instead of being in danger of dropping out of the money class. What is holding back the Cubs? you may ask. Well, let's take a look at their record.

The Cubs can hardly be placed in the same class with the New York Giants or even the St. Louis Cardinals, the two favorites in this year's flag race. However, the Bruins are better than they have shown to date, and probably their failure to get going can be explained in those two important departments—batting and pitching.

At the present time, Bill Lee is leading the Chicago pitching corps with seven victories and three defeats. Lee is a great pitcher, much greater than many give him credit for being. A big right-hander with about 195 pounds on his frame, Lee puts plenty on that ball and should win consistently for the Cubs over a period of years. But Lee, strangely enough, is the only Cub boxman who has more victories than defeats.

Lon Warneke, Grimm's right-handed ace who won 22 games and lost only six in 1934, is having his troubles. Those low-score battles that finished in his favor last season, this year are going into the defeat column. Larry French, the veteran left-hander, so far, has also been an in-and-outer and Tex Carleton has proved unsteady over the nine-inning stretch. Young Roy Henshaw, the former University of Chicago left-hander, flashed at the start of the race and then faded.

On top of this faulty pitching has been the inability of several usually dependable veterans to hit. True, three of the younger fellows, O'Dea, Hack and Galan, are well into the .300 class and Gabby Hartnett is just at that level, but when sluggers such as Cuyler, Lindstrom and Klein slump, the Cubs are sure to slump with them. Last season Cuyler batted .338, third among National League regulars. Today his average is below .270. Klein barely climbed into the .300 class in '34 and Lindstrom did not even reach that level, but now they are both far below even that form, which could have been better.

It is understood that the Cubs tried hard to trade either Cuyler or Klein with a lump of cash, to the Braves for the long-hitting Wally Berger, center fielder. Two or three years ago, you couldn't have bought Klein for $100,000, nor Cuyler either, for that matter.

While the Cubs have been having their troubles, other clubs have played winning ball, and every team cannot be at the top of the league. The Giants, of course, are easily the class of the circuit and probably will finish in first place. The Pittsburgh Pirates, with the help of some hard and consistent hitting all through the lineup, and also effective pitching by Blanton, Swift and Bush, have been the only club to seriously threaten the Giants. The Cardinals are powerful and undoubtedly will give the Giants plenty of trouble during the final weeks of the race, but at the moment their pitching, like the Cubs', is not dependable.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, not figured to be a first division club at the start of the race, have developed into just that. The Cubs will need to hustle to keep ahead of Casey Stengel's boys.

In the American League race yesterday, Cleveland went into third place after dividing a doubleheader with the Washington Senators. While this was taking place, the New York Yankees, the race leaders, handed a double beating to the Detroit Tigers and knocked that club into fourth place. In the second game of this New York-Detroit doubleheader, the Yanks scored three runs in the twelfth inning to win.

At St. Louis, Moose Solters connected with two home runs to help the Browns divide a pair of games with the Boston Red Sox. This big outfielder may not be the best fielder in the world, but there isn't any question about his being able to hit.

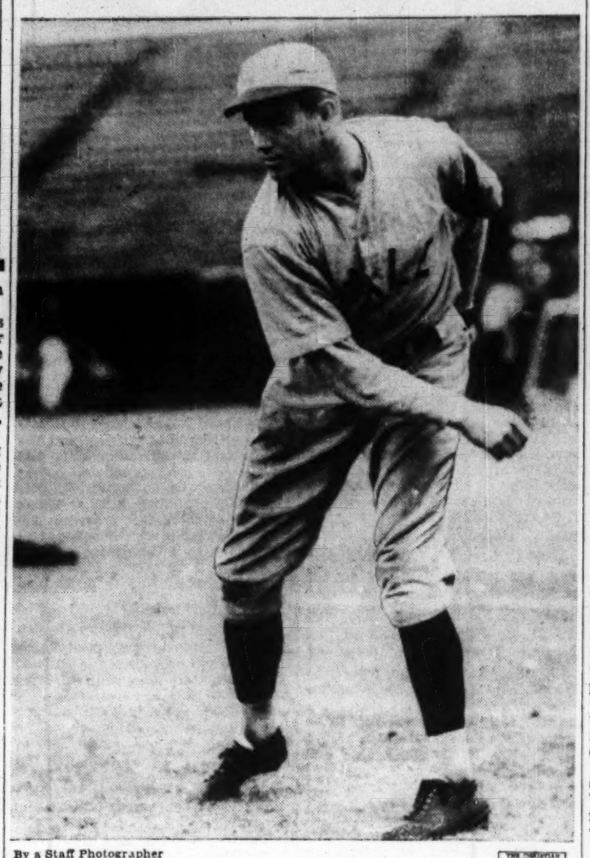
Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 20, 1910

CHICAGO went further ahead in the National League race by defeating Cincinnati, 6 to 4, while the New York Giants were losing to Pittsburgh, 4 to 1. Chicago's lead is now 4½ games. Only two games were played in the junior league, St. Louis scoring an upset victory over Detroit and Chicago downing Cleveland. Detroit lost an excellent chance to take possession of second place, as Philadelphia was idle.

Harvard's Baseball Nemesis



By a Staff Photographer — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bernard C. Rankin '36

Yale's Pitcher Who Has Defeated the Crimson on the Diamond During the Last Two Years. In 1934 He Held Harvard to Four Hits and No Runs and This Year to Eight Hits and Two Runs. In Each Case the Victory Evened the Series for Yale After Harvard Had Opened With a Victory

Trophies and Cups To Tiger Athletes

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20—Presentation of special cups and trophies featured the annual Class Day exercises of the seniors at Princeton University, here recently. Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the faculty committee on athletics, made the presentations in Alexander Hall.

John P. Kadlic of Bellaire, Ohio, received the John Prentiss Poe Cup for football; Gary Levan of Steubenville, Ohio, the Frederick W. Kafer Memorial Cup for baseball; Roger S. Firestone of Akron, Ohio, the W. Lyman Biddle medal for rowing; Edward B. Murray of White Plains, N. Y., ranking scholar of his class, the Benjamin F. Bunn trophy for basketball; Steward E. Gregory of East Orange, N. J., the William B. Blackwell Cup for hockey; James M. Curran Jr., of Mercersburg, Penna., the William R. Bonthron Cup for track, and Edmund R. Novak of Baltimore, Md., the Leroy Gifford Cup for freshman baseball.

Members of seven varsity teams, one junior varsity and nine freshman teams received 233 athletic insignia from Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of Princeton athletics. The major letters follow:

Varsity Crew, six-inch Major P—R. S. Firestone, Alfred Gawthrop, R. C. Hallett, R. R. Zundel, H. G. Bubbee Jr., Laurence Fenninger, J. F. Kelly, Gordon Keppel, H. K. Hudson Jr., Brooke Stoddard, H. J. Swift, C. A. McKenney Jr., J. R. Reist.

Varsity Track, six-inch Major P—M. E. Berman Jr., J. M. Curran Jr., J. A. McWilliams Jr., H. B. Miller, G. J. Willock Jr., W. E. Facket Jr., J. E. Furlong, H. B. Hogan, A. A. Newton, R. G. Pagenkopf, R. H. Hull Jr., C. A. Owen Jr., R. R. Pettit, J. F. Foran, E. G. Grace, J. N. Irwin 3d, A. R. Johnston, C. H. Kearny, S. F. Medina, W. M. Lanning, T. A. Lewis.

Varsity Lacrosse, six-inch Major P—J. G. Anderson, R. H. Carter, A. G. Chapman Jr., R. W. Doyle, Paul Fitting, Cornwall Hastings, E. B. Meader, T. F. Moyer, A. G. Rytina, C. J. Schmidlapp, N. B. Shea, D. W. B. Wardell, W. H. Bedell, E. F. Britten 3d, J. B. Coburn, H. G. Silcox 3d, G. B. Stewart 3d, E. T. B. Watson, C. B. Rogers, C. M. Dering, E. M. Fink Jr., J. C. Goodell, S. W. Robinson, W. L. Schwink, E. C. Stollenwerck, W. M. Woodward, J. H. Marks.

150-Pound Varsity Crew, six-inch Major P—Durand Echeverria, G. R. Cooke Jr., R. S. Rauch Jr., David Roberts 3d, H. B. Roberts, A. H. Edwards, G. D. Macrae, H. H. Swartz, B. W. Warner, Robert McP. Wood.

Gridiron Figures Show Grange Value

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP) — How good a football player was Red Grange?

These statistics, released in connection with his acceptance of the backfield coach post with the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League, tell the story of the prowess of the famous red head whose football playing days are over:

He played 237 regulation games of high school, college and professional football.

He carried the ball 4013 times, gaining a total of 32,820 yards, or about 18.64 miles.

He scored 531 touchdowns and a grand total of 3366 points.

His lifetime average gain per carry was 8.2 yards.

At Wheaton, Ill., high school, he carried the ball (almost every play) about 1260 times in 36 games, gained 10,800 yards and scored 180 touchdowns.

During three varsity seasons at the Unviersity of Illinois, he carried the ball 750 times for 3637 yards and 31 touchdowns.

Over nine seasons of professional football, he carried the leather 2003 times, gained 18,383 yards and scored 320 touchdowns.

He was watched by 300 Wheaton fans in his first game and by 90,000 in his last college game for Illinois against Ohio State.

Grange was offered the head coaching position of the Bears by President-Coach George Halas, but said he preferred to start his coaching career as a backfield instructor.

Donald Budge Defeats Gene Mako on Wet Court

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., defeated C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2 on a rain-drenched court today to reduce the American contingent to three and lead the field into the semifinals of the Queen's Club tennis tournament.

Throughout the match Budge concentrated on Mako's erratic backhand.

Immediately after Budge's victory, rain washed out the rest of the day's program.

The continuance of inclement weather frankly is worrying contestants in the Wimbledon championships starting next Monday. Helen Wills Moody hasn't hit a ball for six days and Helen Hull Jacobs, the American champion, has played only two sets in that time.

America's Davis Cup players likewise are worried because they have been able to get so little practice. They get some consolation, however, out of the fact that entrants from other countries similarly are being handicapped.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	36	19	.655
Chicago	27	21	.563
Cleveland	30	24	.556
Detroit	29	25	.537
Boston	27	29	.482
Washington	26	29	.473
Philadelphia	21	29	.420
St. Louis	16	36	.308

Results June 19

New York 13, Detroit 3.
New York 7, Detroit 6. (12 innings)
Boston 8, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Washington 11, Cleveland 8.
Cleveland 10, Washington 5.
Only games.

Tailer Wins Qualifiying Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMIT, N. J., June 20—T. Suffern Tailer of the Piping Rock Club, the present title holder, won the qualifying round gold medal in the Metropolitan District golf championship tournament at the Canoe Brook Country Club yesterday with a card of 149. His 72 in the morning round bettered par for the north course by one stroke.

American Association

Results June 19

Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 2.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 7, Kansas City 5.
Louisville 4, St. Paul 1.
One game postponed.

Amusements

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Week of June 24
LANNY ROSS
America's Favorite Radio and Screen Star in
The Hilarious Comedy
PETTICOAT FEVER
Seats 50c-75c-$1.00 Tel. W. P. 2770

Sunshine Sought In Harvard-Yale Annual Regatta

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 20 (AP)—All the annual Harvard-Yale regatta needed today to maintain its dominance as the great social event of the rowing season was the return of the balminess of summer, lost, strayed or stolen during California's triumph at Poughkeepsie Tuesday.

New London, ancient rendezvous of the whaling fleets, boasted that for the second straight year President Franklin D. Roosevelt would be here Friday to see his son, Franklin Jr., row in the Harvard junior varsity two-mile race against the Elis at 9:30 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Half an hour earlier the Freshmen open the regatta over the same upstream course, with the varsities waiting until 6 p. m. for their four-mile downstream test.

It didn't matter that the big boats of Harvard and Yale have gathered the poorest records, except Columbia and Massachusetts Tech of all the eastern crews this season. Between them they have beaten these two alone. Harvard, in something of a reverse record-breaking display over the earlier sprint distances, lost to Pennsylvania, Princeton, Navy, Cornell and Syracuse.

All that counted was that the sun should find a chance to shine again after several days of rain and cold, to give the fleet of 500 vessels, from the aristocrats of the sea down to bobbing launches, a chance to line the course for the oldest sports competition in American history. All the old Crimsons and the old Blues wanted only sunshine for their annual celebration of a rivalry that dates back to 1852.

The experts, analyzing the situation as coldly as the weather, said Yale was the favorite in the varsity race, while the freshmen and junior varsities were evenly matched.

The Harvard varsity has rowed a time trial of 20m. 23s. upstream Monday over the full course. Harvard rowed the fastest time trial last year, but the Elis, stroked by Johnny Jackson of New Haven, won the climax duel for the first time in four years, and broke the course record doing it.

The crews themselves, big burly eights averaging more than 180 pounds and built for distance rowing, are packed with color. In the stroke seat of the Harvard varsity shell is Ed Simmons, brother of Brad Simmons, last year's stroke. At No. 4 is Henry Saltonstall, kin of Saltonstalls who have rowed in Harvard eights since 1890.

Yale has two boys from Honolulu in the varsity eight, Jim Castle, the stroke, and Dave Livingston, No. 5, a 185-pound sprint swimmer so swift he might be challenging Johnny Weismuller's records but for his love of crew, a conflicting sport.

The Eli varsity is favored because, under Ed Leader, it has come along perhaps a bit swifter than Charlie Whiteside's top eight in the two weeks' training here.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

That "Mile of the Century"

THE "Mile of the Century" was held at Princeton last Saturday, according to schedule; but outside of the fact that it had three of the greatest milers of all time battling for first place, it failed to justify the title that was generally given to it. With Glenn V. Cunningham, the world's record-holder at the distance; Jack E. Lovelock of New Zealand, the previous record-holder, and William R. Bonthron, former Princeton captain and star and present record-holder for the 1500-meter run, in the race, many were figuring that the winner would establish a new mark and possibly become the 4.05 miler that the track fans are eagerly looking for; but such proved far from the case, as Lovelock won it in the comparatively slow time of 4m. 11.2s., as against Cunningham's record of 4m. 06.8s.

Wide World
Jack Lovelock

Why So Slow?

Now they are asking why it was that with these runners, plus Gene G. Venzke of Pennsylvania, Joseph R. Mangan of the New York A. C., and Glen V. Dawson of the Tulsa Skelley Club, the time was so far back of the record. We believe the answer is to be found in the conditions which prevailed and the fact that the runners were watching each other too intently. It was a hot afternoon, and the fact that the world marks for the other events on the program were untouched would seem to justify the claim that conditions were against a record. In thinking about the race before it started, we could not help recalling the Olympic 1500-meter run in 1912, when the United States sent to the line John Paul Jones of Cornell University, Norman S. Taber of Brown University, and Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. There were three of the greatest milers of their day—Jones holding the one-mile competitive record and Taber the one-mile exhibition record. They were so busy watching each other that a young Englishman named Arnold N. S. Jackson passed them all and took the title in time slower than Kiviat made in the United States tryouts. In other words, put the best men in any race from 880 yards to two miles and they are apt to be so chary of each other that an outsider will come along and win in time quite a bit below that of which the favorites are capable. So it is that no new record is made.

Lovelock a Great Competitor

The more we see and read about Lovelock as a one-mile runner, the more we become convinced that, while he may not hold the world's record at that distance, he is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of mile runners from a competitive point of view. He has often been credited with saying that he is not anxious to try to break the record when racing, but is out to win the event, no matter what the winner's time may be, and the result of his races would seem to bear out this viewpoint. Saturday at Princeton he trailed along until near the end of the last lap, when he put on a burst of speed which carried him over the finish line some 10 or more yards ahead of Bonthron. And, what is still more, he gave every indication of ability to finish even faster had he been pressed. In fact, there were many among the some 40,000 spectators who expressed the belief that Lovelock, under favorable racing conditions, if sufficiently pressed to win, would either become the eagerly-looked-for 4.05 miler or force his conqueror to assume that honor, and the Olympic Games of 1936 should prove this contention.

Badger Athletes Already Looking Toward Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., June 20—Wisconsin athletes are already looking forward to the 1936 Olympics, despite the fact that the world's championship tests at Berlin, Germany, are still more than a year away.

The latest Badger to receive pre-Olympic recognition is Arthur J. Kaftan, Green Bay, Wis., junior fencer, who won the Big Ten saber championship in March and was runner-up in 1934. Kaftan has been named on the preliminary list of 53 American fencers from which the American Olympic fencing team of 18 men will be chosen next year.

Coach A. L. Masley of the Wisconsin team has been asked to notify Kaftan of his appointment and to urge him to do all the training possible during the ensuing year.

In track athletics, for the first time in several years, Wisconsin appears to have some potential Olympic material—notably Jack Kellner, high hurdler, and Carleton Crowell, quarter-miler, both Big Ten champions—who are to compete in the National Collegiate meet at Berkeley, Calif., Saturday. Kellner and Crowell are sophomores who should be much more formidable in their specialties next year.

There is also a possibility that Wisconsin may have a representative or two in the final Olympic boxing tryouts. A special N. C. A. A. boxing tournament will be held at the University of Virginia, March 28 and 29, to qualify collegiate boxing champions for the final Olympic trials. The two finalists at each weight in the Virginia tournament will automatically qualify for the final tryouts in Boston. As the proceeds of the Virginia meet will be prorated among the competing schools, toward payment of boxers' expenses, it is considered possible that those Badger boxers who go through the 1936 season undefeated may be entered in the Virginia event.

Sporting Around the Hub

Record Schoolboy Fleet to Sail at Marion

THE sixth annual interscholastic championship sailing regatta is to be contested from June 24 to 28 under the auspices of the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion. Twenty-three private schools, the largest entry on record, will be represented in the contest for the Clifford D. Mallory Trophy.

Belmont Hill School is the defending champion, winning in 1934 with Nancy, sailed by Capt. John D. Sprague and his crew, Julian Underwood and Samuel Vaughn. Nancy last year beat out the Tabor Academy representative, 23½ points to 19¼. Phillips Andover Academy placed third with 17 points.

Returning to this annual event are St. Mark's, St. Paul's, St. George's, Belmont Hill, Adirondack-Florida, Andover, Choate, Kent, Hotchkiss, Lawrenceville, Loomis, Morristown, Pomfret, Roxbury, Tabor, Taft and Westminster. Five newcomers are: Avon, Governor Dummer, Noble and Greenough, St. Andrew's and Hill.

College Girl's Tennis—The seventh annual college girl's invitation tennis tournament was continued today on the dirt courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, despite the cold weather. Two upsets marked the play today, while three players joined Mary E. Cutter of Jackson College, the first contestant to enter the quarterfinal round.

The two players who broke through the seeded ranks this morning were Virginia Arnold of Brighton, a student in the Sargent School, and Beth Lancaster of the Florida State College. Miss Arnold, who was given permission to leave the Sargent School camp in Peterboro, N. H., for this tournament, just managed to defeat fourth seeded Marian Wood of Smith College, 6—0, 3—6, 8—6. Miss Lancaster, a much improved player since her appearance here last season, outplayed Helen L. Jones of Vassar College, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Emily A. Lincoln of Smith on an easy quarterfinal round victory over Doris Barker of Mount Holyoke, 6—0, 6—0. Miss Lincoln is seeded No. 2.

Mary E. Cutter, top seeded and champion in 1933, representing Jackson College, reached the quarterfinal round yesterday, dropping the first set of her match to Beth Lancaster's twin sister, Margaret, who attends Wellesley College. Miss Cutter won the match at 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Many Champions to Defend—Every 1934 Y. M. C. A. outdoor champion except two will defend his title at the fourteenth annual Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. track meet at M. I. T. field on Saturday afternoon. Donald Felt, former Northeastern star and the only athlete to win two firsts last year, is attempting to defend his title in both the 100- and 200-yard dashes.

Arthur Linthwaite, champion and record holder of the 880-yard run, from the Newton Y. M. C. A., is in excellent condition and is the favorite to repeat. Another record holder who set a new mark last year is Philip Leslie of Melrose, who is entered in his specialty, the five-mile run. Edward Fitzpatrick of Boston has been showing considerable promise this spring, so that a close race is anticipated in the distance event.

Although William Knightly of Lawrence fell short of his 1931 record in the 12-pound shotput to win that event last year, he is hopeful of retaining his title and setting a new mark on Saturday.

Another athlete with about the same record is Meyer Yavner of Boston. He made a record of 22ft. 9in. in the running broad jump in 1929, but never has equaled that mark since, even though he has won that event regularly, and is now the defending champion.

Ray Donnelly of Brockton, winner of the running high jump last year, is entered. Julius Gilbert, Boston runner who annexed the mile title last year, and Alfred Taylor, Lawrence, who won the 440-yard run, are not racing this year. Albert A. Kobel, Lynn trackman, who holds the 440-yard Y. M. C. A. record, is the favorite to replace Taylor.

Ladies' Day Tomorrow—The Chicago Cubs are scheduled to play a single baseball game with the Braves at Braves Field tomorrow afternoon, starting at 3 o'clock. It is Ladies' Day, and all women will be admitted to the grandstand upon payment of a 10-cent tax.

On Neutral Grounds—Harvard defeated Yale's baseball team, 4—2, in 13 innings, before the Eli alumni, Tuesday, and Yale retaliated yesterday, before the Harvard class-day gathering, 9—3, and now the two journey to New London, Conn., for the third and final game, where the gathering will be divided in partiality. This contest will serve as an added attraction to the annual crew regatta, and will be played in the afternoon, between the morning races and before the varsity climax in the early evening.

Here and There—Rain halted play in the first round of the Winchester men's twilight tennis tournament after several matches had been played. Edward Monier forced Horace Taylor, veteran Longwood player, to extra games before yielding the match. . . . Dr. William F. Cleary of Dorchester is being congratulated on a freak golf shot he made yesterday at the Wollaston Golf Club. His drive at the short 180-yard thirteenth hole hooked slightly and dropped into the cup on the fly. He used a No. 3 iron. His companions were Drs. William H. Griffin, John Carney and Frank M. McLean. . . . The semi-finalists in the boys' and juniors' tennis tournament, starting Monday at Longwood, will be entitled to play in the United States championship at Culver, Ind., this summer. . . . Willie Ogg of Worcester won the low gross prize with a 78 in the Aleppo Temple golf tourney at the Andover Country Club yesterday. . . . The third annual tournament of the Massachusetts State Archery Association will be held at Waltham, July 28. The Waltham archers hold their tournament July 4. . . . Lawrence B. Rice, former professional at the Longwood Cricket Club, who recently played in the Massachusetts state amateur doubles tournament, was reinstated as an amateur player by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, effective as of April 6, 1935.

Seven Iowa Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 20—Seven captains for 1935-36 have been elected by University of Iowa athletes, but the picking of baseball and tennis captains probably will not occur until fall, and the tennis leader will be picked soon by mail ballot. There are the leaders already chosen: Football, Dick Crayne of Fairfield; basketball (first semester), John Barko of Muscatine; wrestling, John O'Leary of Waterloo; swimming, Adolf Jacobsmeyer of St. Louis, Mo.; gymnastics, Eugene Wettstein of Union City, N. J.; track, Francis Cretzmeyer of Emmetsburg, and cross country, Ray Pratt of Correctionville.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	1	1	.500
San Francisco	1	1	.500
Seattle	1	1	.500
Hollywood	1	1	.500
Sacramento	1	1	.500
Oakland	1	1	.500
Portland	1	1	.500
Los Angeles	1	1	.500

Results June 19

Hollywood 9, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 2, Hollywood 1.
Portland 7, San Francisco 5.
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 5.
Oakland 10, Missions 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	14	.714
Pittsburgh	33	23	.589
St. Louis	30	23	.566
Chicago	28	24	.538
Brooklyn	24	26	.480
Cincinnati	21	32	.396
Philadelphia	19	30	.388
Boston	17	35	.327

Results June 19

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Chicago 3, Boston 0.
Other games postponed.

International League

Syracuse 5, Montreal 1.
Syracuse 2, Montreal 1.
Baltimore 10, Rochester 3.
Albany 9, Toronto 4.
Two games postponed.

Golden Bears Turning Toward Olympic Games

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—California's conquering oarsmen, spurred on by their latest triumph in the classic Poughkeepsie regatta, already have their eyes on the 1936 Olympics.

The Golden Bears from Berkeley have carried the American colors to triumph in the last two Olympiads at Amsterdam and Los Angeles. They are ambitious now to make it three straight at Berlin, and on their record for coming through, under pressure, during the past four seasons, they will be hard to beat on the battle for the international assignment.

"A lot of things can happen by this time next year," cautioned Carrol (Ky) Ebright, head coach of the Bears, who brought his victorious sweep-swingers to town yesterday for an overnight round of recreation before heading westward for the Long Beach invitation regatta.

"We naturally hope to develop another Olympic crew but its always a gamble in boat-racing. I guess we have been pretty lucky. Our boys will be doing the best they can. We plan to be back for Poughkeepsie, as well as the Olympic trials."

Ebright, the former University of Washington coxswain, who has compiled a brilliant coaching record at California, will have five of his championship varsity eight as a nucleus for the 1936 crew. He loses Harley Fremming, bow oar; Jack Yates, No. 2, and Ray Andresen, No. 5. Fremming is only a sophomore but he intends to enter dental school and give up rowing. The coxswain, Reggie Watts, will be lost by graduation. The hold-overs are Evald Swanson, Carroll Brigham, Tevis Thompson, Laurence Dodge and Gene Berkenkamp, the 20-year-old sophomore stroke.

These California oarsmen have made a habit of winning eyelash finishes. Tuesday's 10-foot triumph over Cornell in a thrilling four-mile duel was not the closest margin by which the Golden Bears have won. In 1932, they beat the Penn A. C. by two feet or one fifth of a second in the final Olympic trials at Worcester, Mass., and they came from behind in the Olympic final to beat Italy by a similar breath-taking margin.

There has been some agitation in the East this spring to cut the varsity distance from four to three miles at Poughkeepsie, but Ebright thinks it would be a mistake.

Wright and Lunn In Fourth Round

ANCASTER, Ont., June 20 (AP)—Two Americans, Fred Wright of Weston, Mass., and Dick Lunn of Washington, D. C., neither of whom was seriously considered in pre-tournament predictions, yesterday joined 14 Canadians in the fourth round of the Canadian amateur golf championship.

While five other invaders from across the border were falling by the wayside in the first of yesterday's two 18-hole rounds, Wright and Lunn came through with well-earned victories. In the morning round Wright eliminated G. R. Rayner Jr. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., 2 and 1 and then came back to dispose of Ken Lawson, one of the favorites from Victoria, B. C., 3 and 2, in the third round. Lunn's victims were Ted Charlton, of Vancouver, by 1 up in the morning, and G. Harley, of Lambton, Toronto, by 4 and 3 in the afternoon.

Other American players eliminated included P. White of Augusta, Ga., Jack Ahern, Buffalo, Wilfred Crossley of Dedham, Mass., and Allan V. Ellis of Boston.

C. Ross Somerville, four-time holder of the title and former United States amateur champion, still remained the favorite to succeed Albert "Scotty" Campbell of Seattle, who did not defend his twice-won crown. Somerville romped through a 7-and-6 victory over G. Cumming of Galt in the morning, and then eliminated the veteran Fred Hoblitzel of Lambton, Toronto, 2 up in the fourth round.

College Baseball Result

Yale 9, Harvard 2.

Baird Leases Buffalo Hockey Team to Six Men

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—Frank B. Baird Jr., wealthy young socialite owner of the Buffalo team in the International Hockey League today announced he had leased the club to six men formerly interested in the club before Baird obtained control. Baird's announcement came almost three months to a day after his threat to withdraw from the league because of a Syracuse-Cleveland game that eliminated Buffalo from last season's playoff.

Coincident with Baird's announcement he had leased the club, which plays all of its home games across the Niagara River at Fort Erie, Ont., it was disclosed Frank Nighbor, manager of the London six last year, would come here in that capacity. Nighbor will replace Mickey Roach, who returned here last fall after three years as Syracuse's manager.

The new owners of the club include George Stratton, Jack Lawson and Edward Johnston, all of Fort Erie, and Alex P. Dann, S. V. R. Spaulding and S. Edgar Danahy, all of Buffalo. Danahy was the Bison president during the years before Baird gained control through court action on loans.

George Vasey, Arena manager most of the time since Buffalo entered the international loops, will become general manager of the club in the new setup.

Four-Minute Mile

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Jack Lovelock of New Zealand, winner of last Saturday's classic mile race at Princeton, yesterday predicted a four-minute mile before many years. Lovelock is on a brief visit with friends here. He said, "It may be some years before we see it, but I feel sure a four-minute mile will be accomplished eventually." Lovelock worked out yesterday at Williams College and plans a warmup at Berkshire School in Sheffield today.

Clarkson Wins Senior Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ALBANS, N. Y., June 20—T. Henry Clarkson of the Old Country Club won the 36-hole grand prize in the Long Island Golf Association's old timer's handicap golf tournament at the St. Albans Golf Club course yesterday with a gross card of 79.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Noon Day Lunch
11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
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INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook Concordances and all books of reference, also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON, 117 E. 24th Street, New York City.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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Local Classified

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Secretary to organize correspondence regarding camp and school enrollment. Should be a good typist and know stenography. Ability to compose a literary letter, cultivated background and attractive appearance necessary. College preparation preferred. Address: Sea Pines, Brewster, Mass.

COOK wanted for small boys' camp near New York City; state in detail age, religion, experience. Write Box N-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Tuskegee Installs 34-Year President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With the end of the scholastic year, Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, 34-year-old holder of a Cornell Ph. D., became president of Tuskegee Institute, succeeding Dr. Robert R. Moton, who resigned a few months ago.

Dr. Moton had served as head of the institution for 20 years, succeeding the world-renowned founder, Booker T. Washington. Behind Dr. Moton is a record of constructive achievement, his term being marked by rehabilitation and enlargement of the college to almost twice its previous size; the expansion of its courses of study from high school to college grade; the increase of its endowment, and the spread of its influence in educational, racial and social development from its native soil to every country in the world.

In presenting the new president to some 3000 persons gathered in Logan Hall, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees, said:

"It seems to be the decision of the boards of trustees in different parts of the country, of different colleges, both white and black, that young men shall be put in charge. At Harvard University, Princeton University, Chicago University, and now Rochester University, all within a few months young men have been appointed as presidents."

Local Classified

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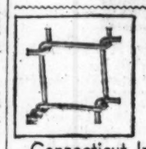

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ORIENTAL RUGS
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9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
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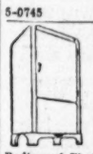

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Washers and Ironers
Radio Sets and Service
EVERYBODY'S
Radio and Fix-It Shop 45 Orange St. 6-2860

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e HARD^e WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Established 1900
MICHAELS
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Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

Everything for
CAMPING SHORE COUNTRY
Bass Moccasins Poncho Blankets
Spalding Swim Suits Bathing Caps
Wikie Swim Trunks Riding Togs
The New Home Rubber Store
J. F. R. Weisbauer, *22 years manager New Haven Rubber Store*
143 ORANGE ST., NEAR CHAPEL ST.

COUSINS'
DELICATESSEN
Everything for the Picnic or Outing
SALADS, COOKED MEATS
BAKED CHICKENS
411 STATE STREET 8-5977

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HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
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BOOKS are good companions
You will find the latest always in stock at
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Clothiers and Furnishings
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Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.
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Shampooing Care of the Scalp Eugene Permanent Waving
Manicuring Facials Cosmetics
Mary Lasher
TEL. 412 320 WEST AVE., FROST BLDG.

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Shoes and Hosiery
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SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

STAMFORD

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 100 PROSPECT ST. 7-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

COTTON DRESSES
$5.95 to $16.95
CHIFFONS $16.95 to $39.85
THE ELL SHOP
Gurley Building, 322 Main Street

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 MAIN STREET
Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order
TEL. 40241

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Complete Stocks of
Palm Beach and Linen Suits
FOR MEN AND BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

FUEL OILS
FAIR-CHESTER OIL CO.
Oil Burner Sales and Service
Sales Agents TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
TELEPHONE 4-4123

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Super Service Stations
140 Greylock Place Phone 3-6533
Cor. South St. and Richmond Hill Ave.
Phone 4-4733

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS
Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

General Insurance
Life Annuities Real Estate
THE VICK-HARDING REALTY COMPANY
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
PHONE 4-2197

WALLINGFORD

Coal and Grain
DELEVAN W. IVES
E. WALLINGFORD
PHONE 1780

WATERBURY

Ready Made Awnings
Your home will be much more attractive and more comfortable during the hot weather if you have it equipped with AWNINGS.
We have a complete line of AWNINGS READY TO HANG—in various sizes—reasonable in price, too—
$1.39 to $3.39 Each
Also the New DAY-SPRING ROLLER Awning that rolls up like a window shade.
$1.49 and $1.98 Each
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

HEWITT'S
for Fine Groceries
Birdseye Frosted Foods
Olives—Pickles—Preserves
Clapp's Baby Foods
Poultry
Fresh Vegetables Every Morning
32 CENTER STREET

A New Printing of
Connecticut Beautiful
by WALLACE NUTTING
$1.79
DAVIS & NYE INC.
60 Bank Street

Dealers in
American Agrico Fertilizer, Vigoro, Lime, Bone Meal, Sheep Manure, Lawn Seed, Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Strauss Hardware Co.
395 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 5-1103

FINE CRYSTAL WARE
From $4.00 to $25.00
for Set of Six
N. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER AND OPTOMETRIST
159 BANK STREET

Start the Summer Right with
Women's Seamprufe Slips
They're klingprufe, riprufe and colorprufe.
Tailored and Lace Trimmed
$1.95 and $2.95
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

The New Westinghouse Refrigerator brings you streamline beauty, efficiency and conveniences.
Sold Exclusively at
HOWLAND-HUGHES

RUGS
Oriental and Domestic
Cleaned to Government Specification. A-1 Cleaning.
Sizing Renewed
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
WARNER FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY INC.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

WINDSOR COURT BEAUTY SALON
2111 GARRISON BOULEVARD
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Frederick Wave $5, Parisian Wave $7.50
French Oil Wave $10.00
Mon., Tues., Wed., 3 items $1.00
PHONE LIBERTY 1264

L. L. CHAMBERS, Inc.
Builders
Repair Work - Alterations
A Good Job at a Reasonable Price
UNIVERSITY 2310
Roland Ave. and W. 36th St.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Famous Lord Pepperell Broadcloth Shirts

Sanforized-Shrunk
$1.55, 3 for $4.50
Don't miss this June Special—Sanforized-shrunk Troy-made shirts at a tremendous saving.
JOHN G. MYERS CO.

WHITNEY'S
Headquarters for
SUMMER FROCKS
Nelly Don! L'Aiglon! Sacson! and Other Fine Wash Frocks
$1.98 *to* $10.98
Second Floor

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE
CENTRAL AVE. AT QUAIL ST.
Tel. 4-4163

Harper Method Beauty Service
Shampooing Care of the Scalp Waving
Manicuring Facials Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD
HUGHES, 100 State St. Tel. 4-4749

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
173-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Boyce & Milwain
66 and 68 STATE STREET
PALM BEACH COAT AND PANTS
$15.75

BINGHAMTON

Superior COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
The same coal from the same mine all the time
345-357 Grand Avenue Phone 7-5815

TEA BEERS' ROOM
FRENCH ICE CREAM
HAND-DIPPED CHOCOLATES
Corner Main and Front Sts. Dial 4-3451
No Sunday Meals

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
- CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
CLOVERDALE FARMS Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

WHITE SHOES
Women's Men's
I. Miller, Foot Saver, Vitality
Bostonian, Florsheim
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

SPORTSWEAR
For every occasion this summer the Correct Sports Costume and for Vacation Wear, for Men, Women and Children
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel 4545

MICHAEL'S
CLEANING, PRESSING AND TAILORING
Valet Service
MILBURN and PAXTON AVENUE
All articles insured while in our possession
TEL. 4535

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3262

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
88 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 8650-5631

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

COAL WOOD OIL
Granatan Furnace—Fuel Oils
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

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Grant 1421 10 to 4 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
851 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L. 5410

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

$1.00 FOR YOUR OLD IRON
ON SENSATIONAL NEW
Westinghouse
DELUXE ADJUST-O-MATIC IRON
Hollister Hardware and Plumbing Co.

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders' Supplies — Paints
Phone 52

GLOVERSVILLE

The New White
$5 ENNA JETTICKS $6
Are beautiful shoes and very comfortable
CHARLES BROOKINS

ITHACA

VACATION JEWELRY
Just a touch of color in a bracelet, clip or ring adds the completing touch to your costume. Prices $1.00 up.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE STREET

The Crance Shop
offers
SPRING STYLES
Dresses, $8.75 to $15.00
Millinery
Trillium Silk Underwear
Rollins Runstop Hosiery
at Popular Prices
326 E. STATE STREET

Manhattan Shirts for Men, $1.95
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

ATWATER'S

Entertain GUESTS at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons Dinners
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel. 2498

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

SUMMER Is Here!
Complete Line of
WEARABLES
For Men, Women and Children

Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVE. DE 5694

Kenmore Haberdashery
2874 DELAWARE AVE.
MEN'S WEAR CLOTHING BOYS' TOGS
Phone DE 0483 Open Evenings

Chubaroff
TEL. RI. 7133
HOME APPLIANCES
Radios, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Cleaners, Ranges
EXPERT SERVICE
Convenient Terms 2801 Delaware Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies for Children
2870 DELAWARE AVE. Ri. 2064

LARCHMONT

ESCOTT SERVICE, Inc.
SOCONY
REPAIRS
TIRES
BATTERIES
WASHING
ACCESSORIES
41 Boston Post Rd. Larchmont, N. Y.

ANNUALS—PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
CUT FLOWERS — FLORAL DESIGNS
GRANTS GREENHOUSES
Successor to GEORGE GRANT
TEL. LARCH. 81 96 WEAVER ST.

The Smart Shop of Westchester

Permanent Waves Hair Styling
VICTOR HERRÉ
Next to Larchmont Theater
TEL. LARCH. 2521 PALMER AVE.

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

THE WINDMILL
DOUGLASTON, N. Y.
248-02 Northern Blvd. Ph. Bayside 9-5164
Luncheon 50c Weekday Dinner 75c
SUNDAY DINNER 85c
"Just Good Food—With a Pleasing Atmosphere"

FAR ROCKAWAY

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

See Our New Streamline
Westinghouse Refrigerator
WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE
813 Central Avenue Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

DALSIMER, Florist
SPECIAL SALE
Geraniums
$2.00 per dozen
FAR ROCKAWAY CEDARHURST

FLUSHING

COOL FROCKS
for Warm Days
$1.95 and up
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-08 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

INSURANCE
Any Kind — Anywhere
FRED STREET
116 John Street
Beekman 3-3334—Flushing 9-9567

FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here . . . AEROTYPE
Cars go for it!
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219, 1239

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

HEMPSTEAD

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Garden Supplies
Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Trellis, LAWN SEED, Rose Bushes
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS, HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive
Phone 6323 Hempstead Open Evenings

Camp Outfits
SCHEFF'S ARMY STORE
RIDING OUTFITS, SPORTWEAR
76 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
(Next to State Theatre)

Petersen Storage Battery Co.
INCORPORATED
Grunow and Stewart Warner Refrigerators
Radio Repairs—Car Ignition
United Motors Service
334 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD 748

Dr. Matthew Howard
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN
95 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD
HEMPSTEAD 7595

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
WM. GRAHAM CO.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

EMMA FELTEN
HATS
80-07 POLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises. Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

Special For June and July Only
Cloth Coats cleaned, fur glazed, including storage and insurance—with this adv., $1.50.
Fur Coats stored and insured, value up to $100, $2.00.
FOX FUR SHOP
Est. 1908 In Jackson Heights Since 1928
3746 82ND STREET Newtown 9-4576

The Carteret Beauty Shop
The full beauty of your hair brought out by a perfect Coiffure
Open Mon., Wed., Fri., till 9 P. M.
8305 37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-1238

CAMEO SHOPS
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERY
REPAIRING
Custom Made Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Mosher & Howell
Summery Sport Dresses for over the Fourth. Also all kinds of apparel for the children.
3712 82ND STREET

LONG ISLAND CITY

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores Along North Shore of Queens
Hosinger & Bode INC.
CHATHAM PHENIX BLDG. STI 4-8955

KNICKERBOCKER-SEACREST LAUNDRY INC...
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
4323 DREYER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Roemhild's Bakery
Birthday and Wedding Cakes Our Specialty
We deliver fresh bread and rolls at your door each morning. Special Stollen (Coffee Cake) on Saturdays.
128 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK 1173-W

Red Ash Coal Company INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

SILK CITY
For Better Fabrics and Mill Prices
381 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Next Door to Telephone Co.
LYNBROOK, L. I.

PHONE LYNBROOK 4569
WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

B. & S. SERVICE STATION
Complete Automotive Service
Socony Products
Scranton Avenue Cor. Broadway
Tel. Lynbrook 1897
SOCONY

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

J. H. PAULI
MEATS OF QUALITY
Premier Food Products
216-03 JAMAICA AVENUE
HOLLIS 5-5231—5232
Orders Called for and Delivered

FURS
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
9611 SPRINGFIELD BLVD. MO. 7-0527
With a Reputation for Fine Furs and Expert Workmanship
From a FUR button to the most expensive garment.

RICHMOND HILL

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-4001

for
● Awnings ● Window-Shades
● Venetian Blinds
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
Phone Rep. 9-7777

JAHN'S
SODA ✦ CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 Next to R-K-O
Phone Rich. Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212

Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

RICHMOND HILL
Cypress Hill

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF
MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY and GAME
Orders called for and delivered.
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Phone Applegate 3778

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Thomas H. Darling
"Every Kind of INSURANCE"
TELEPHONE R. V. C. 3763
Bank of Rockville Centre Bldg.

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Exide Battery Service
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

Low in price, high in service.
TOWN HALL PHARMACY
S. L. BERNSTEIN, Ph.G., Ph.C., Sc., Prop.
Beauty Preparations by Dreuma, Daggett & Ramsdell
49 FRONT ST. Tel. R. V. C. 3545-2747

Modern Majestic Laundry
15% Discount Cash and Carry
106 N. Park Ave. Rockville Centre 62

WHITESTONE

JOS. CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Birdseye Frosted Foods
14-25 150TH STREET
We deliver. Phones Fl. 9-6977—9-6957

MAMARONECK

Ditman's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
BATHING APPAREL
JANTZEN'S and B. V. D. SWIM SUITS
TEL. MAMARONECK 2586
116 MAMARONECK AVENUE

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

BEDDING PLANTS
in Great Variety at Reasonable Prices
THOMAS SKINNER
Friendly Elms Greenhouses
West Post Road Tele. Mamaroneck 1698

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to
Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

EASY WASHERS
Norge Refrigerators
Expert Washer Repair Service
GEORGE H. McKEE Inc.
101 East 3rd Street Oak. 1030-1031

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
A NEW LOAN LIBRARY
Full Line of Office Equipment

New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE Tel. OAkwood 7410

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON-ADAMS
COAL — COKE — OIL
LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
FAIR. 4-2800 OAK. 2800

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 Prospect Ave.

The Salon of Distinction
Marcel Waving, Permanent Waving, Manicuring
DOLL HOSPITAL
Miss Marie Scheier
10 FISKE PLACE Tel. OAkwood 9699

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES—Mount Vernon.....Oakwood 8600
Yonkers.....Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

HARRY LEVY
Real Estate—Insurance
Complete Listings of
APARTMENTS AND HOUSES
REMARKABLE VALUES
CONSULT US FOR YOUR NEEDS.
85 GRAMATAN AVE. OAKWOOD 1300

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Quality Foods
C. HAMBLEN'S SONS
If we didn't think It would please you It wouldn't be good enough for us.
113 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 6266

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

The ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

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EXPRESS SERVICE

Daily Trips to and from New York

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone: New Rochelle 1300

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JEWELER
GIFTS FOR BOY AND GIRL GRADUATES
WEDDING GIFTS
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FINE JEWELRY—HAMILTON WATCHES
565 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

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586 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
near Proctor's

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NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
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PHONE N. R. 3552

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NEW ROCHELLE 7809 MAMARONECK 90
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NON-SHRINKABLE
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INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. BARUCH, Proprietor
LOVELY FROCKS IN CHIC YOUTHFUL STYLES
Regular and half sizes
Also up to Size 46
12 Lockwood Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOUISE HAIRDRESSERS
Superior Service, Atmosphere, Refinement—Trained Experts in All Departments of Beauty Culture.
395 NORTH AVENUE Tel. N. R. {8631 / 5362
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

WESTINGHOUSE and CROSLEY REFRIGERATORS
★ No Down Payment
★ 15c Per Day
★ 2 Years to Pay
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer
Delicious Home-made Candies

Pastries—Cakes
Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 5741

SOLD RENTED REPAIRED
Prompt, Guaranteed Service
All-American Typewriter Co.
41 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 2763

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1866—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

O'NEIL STORAGE WAREHOUSE CORP.
Local and Long Distance Moving, Storage for Household Goods and Automobiles, Modern and Improved Service.
CALL MELROSE 5-0437
607 BERGEN AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

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Telephones: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

TO OUR MONITOR FRIENDS
We are grateful for your patronage and stand ready to serve you faithfully, as we have been serving Brooklyn for 25 years.
SHOES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
PALTER & FITZGERALD
INCORPORATED
297 Livingston Street

WEDDING RINGS
and Many Gifts for
The Bride—The Graduate—The Hostess
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Jeweler Watchmaker
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Except Wed., Close 6:30 P. M.

ROSEDALE FLORISTS

CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

RIGHT ACTIVITY
expressed in
Mimeographing and Multigraphing
Accurate Reporting Co.
JULIUS A. GOERDELER
391 Fulton Street Triangle 5-6636

May and Schaaf Co.
HARDWARE
—ELECTRIC FANS
—WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS
—RCA TUBES
865 Flatbush Ave. Buckminster 2-7714

● PLUMBING and HEATING
● OIL BURNERS
Fred Winterson
● Midwood 8-0267,
2442 NOSTRAND AVE.

TILE AND MARBLE WORK
REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS
—JOHN N. GLOVER—
2442 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Midwood 8-0267

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
736 Flatbush Avenue
Buckminster 2-3827

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
3319 Farragut Road
Mansfield 6-5387

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA, Inc.
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture ● Floor Coverings
Shades ● Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387
KEYSTONE PAINTS
Varnishes—Brushes—Wallpaper
Glass—Sundries

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

KESBEC QUALITY SERVICE STATIONS
● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
427 N. Main St. and Foot of Byram Hill
Phone 283 Phone 4325

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S BATHING SHOP
presents a diversified group of
Bathing Suits and Accessories
with prices for every purse
$1.98 to $10.50
All-Wool Zephyr Suits, Jantzen, B. V. D., Acetate and Dressmaker types all are represented at popular prices. There are styles to suit the most discriminating and sizes for all.
Second Floor
Luckey Platt & Co.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open Sundays from 11 a. m. until 8:30 p. m.
Other Evenings Until 10 P. M.
NO LIQUORS SERVED

VAN DYK FOOD STORE
Best Butter — Fresh Poultry
Eggs — Groceries
386 MAIN STREET

THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN ST.
Warm Weather Suggests
COOKIES

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We call for and deliver.

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

STONE 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 TEMPLE BLDG.
Corner Franklin and North Streets
Fred Frank Jacob Schulz

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

HAROLD KELLER
FLORIST
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
1023 South Avenue Monroe 6530

GREETING CARDS
Rental Library Typing
Georgina Speare Book Shop
128 CUTLER BUILDING
42 EAST AVENUE MAIN 6588

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Iogwood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

By Appointment Hours 9 to 6
MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
22 Harwood Court
Telephone Scarsdale 4073 Scarsdale, N. Y.

The shop where everything is HOMEMADE
Pastry, Rolls, Candies
Cakes for All Occasions
LINDEN BROS.
46 GARTH ROAD
For free delivery call Scarsdale 3280

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

There's a New Type of Saver Today
The man who used to think he could get rich quicker in other ways now says:
Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank
Schenectady SAVINGS Bank
Where Clinton Crosses State

Nemo-flex FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.
Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST Co., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
NRA
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

EBELING'S WAREHOUSE
now at W. Fayette and Geddes St.
(N. Y. C. R. R. took our old warehouse for Depot purposes.)
Service as Usual
Retail Store at 219 South Warren St.
F. H. EBELING

ACCOUNTANTS—AUDITORS—TAX COUNSELORS
J. S. Fuigle AND Company
308 State Tower Bldg. Syracuse, New York Tel. 2-5890 or 4-3389
FEDERAL and STATE TAX RETURNS PREPARED

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Barnes Flower Shop Inc.
Flowers Worthy of Your Sending
305 E. Jefferson St. SYRACUSE Phone 2-8389
Chenango St. BINGHAMTON Phone 2-4045

Grace M. Scutt
Harper Method Shop of Hairdressing
Permanent Waving, Facials, Shampooing, Manicuring.
416 So. Salina St. Tel. 2-2775

Walk-Over for Men and Women
429 SOUTH SALINA STREET

GOOD LUCK MARGARINE
Meats, Vegetables, Groceries, Fruits
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 S. SALINA STREET

TROY

LORD AND TANN
DEPENDABLE FURS
WOMEN'S and MISSES' APPAREL
404 FULTON STREET

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyl's Hat Shop
Hats from $3.50 up
8 TIMES BUILDING

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Spring Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Bleecker St. at Charlotte

Famous
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1135 CONKLING AVE.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

ESSO
Verified Lubrication Service
Gasoline—Oil—Tires and Batteries
New State Street Garage
260 STATE STREET

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

INSULATE!
Your home or church against summer's heat or winter's cold with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK-WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
121 Westmoreland Ave. Tel. W. P. 8700

Have Your Old Panama
Cleansed and Reblocked at the Quality Shoe Repair. Thorough and efficient methods insure perfect results!
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

The NUT and COFFEE HOUSE
"White Plains' Oldest Tea Room"
OPEN SUNDAYS
149 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 5276
No Liquor Served

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

Jewelry Gifts for The June Bride
1847 Rogers Bros. Treasure Chest with pieces of 8.
MEYER GORDON INC.
Established 31 Years
125 MAIN STREET

La DEBUTANTE
Suggests for a Pleasant Evening
See
Lanny Ross in "Petticoat Fever"
at the Ridgeway Theatre
The entire cast is dressed by
La DEBUTANTE
171 MAMARONECK AVENUE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

RUG CLEANING!
We specialize in Cleaning and Shampooing Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets.
Also Repairing and Storing in Fireproof Warehouse.
CARPENTER STORAGE, Inc.
Established 20 Years.
107-121 Brookfield Street Tel. W. P. 473

See Our Complete Line of CAMP FOOTWEAR
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOE
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

FLORENTZ PHARMACY
Primrose House Toiletries
Delv Cream $1.00
Chiffon Face Powder .$1.00
New summer shades.
FREE DELIVERY
Main Street Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

Post Road Produce Market
19 E. POST ROAD TEL. W. P. 8680
Fresh Fruits, Fresh Vegetables Received Daily from Near-By Farms
Assorted Cold Cuts Our Specialty

Painting and Paperhanging
Estimates Given on All Kinds of Work
DURAND
P. O. Box 253 Tel. W. P. 7115-W

"Say It with Flowers"
HOLLYWOOD FLOWER SHOPPE
69 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 9959

COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Tires and Accessories—Battery and Ignition
Monitor Service Stations
PURE OIL Products
Scarsdale Branch EAST PARKWAY Tel. Scarsdale 3422
Hartsdale Branch CENTRAL AVE. Tel. W. P. 9119
Complete Lubrication Service

SIEMERS'
Delicatessen and Home Cooked Foods
BIRDS EYE
6 WEST POST ROAD

YONKERS

New System Laundry
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
ALSO
DRY CLEANING
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO AND WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed., $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 8435-9083

Hudson Fuel Company
49 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES: 4720—1096 52 LAWRENCE ST.
Come in and see what we are offering in our
SPRING CLEARANCE SALE
The Green Shoppe
431 SO. BROADWAY Tel. Yon. 9798

GRADUATION and BRIDAL BOUQUETS
Hollywood Florist INC.
414 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 3300

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Indiana

Hammond—Daily, 12 noon. WWAE, 1200kc.

Virginia

Harrisonburg—Daily, 6 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.

Wisconsin

Sheboygan—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHBL, 1410kc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

16.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. The following sentence is grammatically correct: "She will give the book to whoever she feels deserves it." (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Iowa produced a President of the United States. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. The minimum age for a member of the National House of Representatives is 25. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. In the New Testament, I and II Thessalonians precede I and II Timothy. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. There are seven national holidays observed in the United States. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. There are more than 20 active volcanoes in Alaska. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. The Great Pyramid is higher than the Washington Monument. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Tokyo is north of Washington, D. C. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. The "moonlight sonata" was written by Mozart. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. President Coolidge served two full terms. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

For the Scrapbook

Those who school others, oft should school themselves.—*Shakespeare.*

Sincerity is the way of God.—*Confucius.*

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Motorized Barber Shop

THIS is a story of how a barber in a country town met the depression. Finding his business decreasing almost to the vanishing point, he resolved to go out after customers. He owned an auto truck, which he fitted up as a barber shop. He went out into the country for miles around and found many people glad to avail themselves of his services at their homes.

It is a saving of time and money for them, as he charges no more than the usual fee—and they do not have to make a trip to town.

M. B. M.

In Lighter Vein

A Different Game

Two youths went to see a billiard match in which well-known professionals were playing.

Silently they watched one of the players pile up a huge break, and at last one whispered to the other: "What do you call this game, Alf?"

"Why, billiards, of course," replied Alf.

The other was silent for a few minutes; then he whispered again to his friend, "Well, what do they call the game we play at our club?"—*Toronto Globe.*

Stumped

Two old settlers, confirmed bachelors, sat in the backwoods. The conversation drifted from politics and finally got around to cooking.

"I got one o' them cookery books once, but I never could do nothing with it."

"Too much fancy work in it, eh?"

"You've said it! Every one o' them recipes began the same way, 'Take a clean dish—' and that settled me."—*Modern Woodsman.*

His Job

Junior came to school with the glad news that his father had work again.

"What is he doing?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, he's got a hard job," said the child. "He's got to watch six watchmen."—*Indianapolis News.*

Descriptive

Small child to her mother, after they had passed a man in plus-fours: "Oh, look, Mummy, there's a man with puffed sleeves on his legs."—*Montreal Star.*

Hitchhiker

And Now They've Got the Monkeys Doing It! Influenced by So Much Air-Cooling of Thumbs, Small Wonder That Young Mr. Monkey Decided That He Would Try His Hand at It. The Picture Is Shared With the Monitor Camera Club by Grace E. Hoover, Berkeley, Calif.

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Eventually some automobile manufacturer is going to get rich beyond the dreams of Midas by building a moderately priced car equipped with a soundproof screen between front and back seats.

Border Cities Star: Experts, according to a scientific item, can make 20,000 scratches on a square inch of metal. Never park alongside experts.

Life: Amateur entertainers have been flocking to the radio in such droves recently that it is becoming a real pleasure to go to a party.

American Lumberman: Prof. P. C. Hayes has discovered a deserted city in Mexico. The people probably paid the taxes as long as they could, and then moved.

New Yorker: G. O. P. leaders in Chicago are sending out 500,000 cards asking people to promise not to support Roosevelt or Horner. We shall never get anywhere, they say, until we cure Republicans of this habit of voting the wrong ticket.

Detroit Free Press: It pays to buy in quantity. If they charged for parking your car as they do for parking your hat, it would cost you $2600.

Charlotte (N. C.) News: Another thing the Legislature forgot was to make it unlawful for bantam autos to have horns like buses.

Louis Allis Messenger: A successful man is one who thinks up ways to make money faster than the Government takes it away from him.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Fourth Month, "Tammuz"

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S siege of Jerusalem during the reign of Zedekiah lasted for about 18 months; for it began in the tenth month of the ninth year of Zedekiah's rule and ended "in the eleventh year . . . in the fourth month" (Jer. 39:2), when a "breach was made in the city" (Jer. 52:7, Revised Version), and its garrison fled in terror; while their demoralization was further increased by the ravages of famine (verse 6).

We learn from the Talmud that the Jews often referred to "the fourth month" (which extended over part of June and July) as "Tammuz," though it is not so described in the Bible itself. It is true, that the actual word "Tammuz" does occur in Ezekiel 8:14, but there it appears to be used in another sense.

It was in the fourth month that the prophet Ezekiel saw the strange vision with which his book opens (Ezek. 1:1).

Daily Anecdote

Coolidge's Card

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER leaving the Presidency, Calvin Coolidge retained his membership in the National Press Club.

To keep the records in order, members are required to fill out a card giving name, address, occupation, etc. Mr. Coolidge's card went back inscribed as follows:

Name .....Calvin Coolidge
Address ...Northampton, Mass.
Occupation .....Retired
Remarks.....Glad of it.

Quotation for Today

HARSH counsels have no effect; they are like hammers which are always repulsed by the anvil.—HELVETIUS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Politeness in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

TWO happy travelers in Europe arrived in Paris on the thirteenth of July. Knowing that the Fourteenth of July has the same significance to the French that the Fourth of July has to Americans, they were eager to join in the French celebration. They decided that since they were strangers in Paris, and spoke French none too well, it would be wise to join a conducted party for the day. Accordingly they sought out a tourist agency and made reservations with a party traveling by bus to Versailles the next day.

They left their hotel the next morning in ample time, but found the streets so thronged with holiday crowds that their progress was delayed; and when they finally reached the tourist office they found the door locked, and the big green bus was already on its way, although it was only about a half block down the avenue.

A passing Frenchman saw the travelers try to open the locked door, then gaze in disappointment after the rapidly disappearing bus. Quickly grasping the situation, he hailed a taxi, bowed politely to the travelers, who immediately realized his plan, and got into the taxi with all speed. The Frenchman explained the situation to the taxi driver, who, after a rather exciting pursuit, succeeded in overtaking the bus, attracting the attention of the driver, and installing the travelers into the two vacant seats belonging to them.

Needless to say, after such an introduction to the French, the day was spent happily with the merry-makers in the gardens of Versailles.

What They Say

Peace

"Education should begin in the cradle. It is the mothers of the world upon whom the task devolves of sowing the seed of peace in the souls of their children."—*Albert Einstein.*

Thought and Aim

"Firing without aim is no worse than action without thought."—*E. R. Gophile.*

Cartoons of the Week

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch
At the Grass Roots Convention

—Herblock in Orange, N. J., Daily Courier
The Greater Issue

—Racey in Montreal Star
Reassurance, or, Relaying the Premiership Torch

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch
Seeking Sanctuary

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dress Rehearsal*

By LE PELLEY

AND NOW MY FRIENDS — THE WAY TO HAVE PEACE IS FOR EACH COUNTRY TO PUT IT UP TO A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE —
WELL, IF PEOPLE WANT PEACE THEY'LL VOTE FOR PEACE, WON'T THEY ?
YES
THEN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — AS SOON AS EVERY COUNTRY'S PEOPLE HAVE TURNED IN A VOTE FOR PEACE, THAT MEANS THE WORLD VOTES FOR PEACE — DOESN'T IT ???
YES
WELL, WHEN THE LAST VOTES ARE IN THERE'S NO REASON WHY WE CAN'T THROW AWAY OUR CANNONS
IT'S TOO SIMPLE! THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG WITH IT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Another Job for the Boss*

By CARMACK

Hm-m — Somebody seems to be giving the Boss a lot of free advertising —
A trampy looking Airedale came along today and said he'd heard about the Boss finding homes for stray dogs-
"Do you think he could find one for me?" he asked —
"He might", I said, "But he'd first have to give you a good scrubbing — Would you mind that?"
"Of course I'd mind it", he said, "But not as much as not having a home and a square meal now and then" —
So I promised to speak to the Boss about it as soon as he came home from school —

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• Editorials •

Taxes for Economic Democracy

SELDOM has any presidential message said so many things that needed to be said and laid down a bold program which in general outline could be so heartily indorsed as the tax message just sent to Congress by President Roosevelt.

For a long time the nation has been wondering how the heavy costs of the New Deal were going to be defrayed. Now at least a large part of the answer is offered. And it is, by and large, the logical answer. Discretion and restraint, it is true, will have to be exercised in determining the rates for the additional inheritance and income taxes proposed, but there are manifold reasons why these are the sources to be drawn upon rather than heavier taxes on the masses.

Several reasons have been cogently marshaled by Mr. Roosevelt. For example:

> The desire to provide security for one's self and one's family is natural and wholesome, but it is adequately served by a reasonable inheritance. Great accumulations of wealth cannot be justified on the basis of personal or family security. . . .
>
> Such inherited economic power is as inconsistent with the ideals of this generation as inherited political power was inconsistent with the ideals of the generation which established our Government.

For all America's ideals of utmost diffusion of political power, there has been an enormous and growing concentration of economic power over the lives and destinies of supposedly free citizens—a power sometimes influencing the Government itself. Financial dynasties have grown by genuine service, by fortuitous circumstance, by exploitation of publicly conferred advantages, or a combination of these factors, and have perpetuated themselves by inheritance and the exertion of their power.

Numerous instances can be shown in which inherited fortunes have been most worthily used. Many others might be cited in which receipt of a huge fortune beyond any possible needs of a comfortable existence has proved anything but a blessing to the recipient or to society. History in other countries has shown occasions enough in which large concentrations of property—usually holdings of land—had to be partly broken up in order to give the masses opportunity for a livelihood. In modern industrial society this access to capital and opportunity consists not alone of access to land, but also to other forms of productive wealth, of which a more equitable distribution is needed.

Within the next few years the United States Government is going to have to raise billions from some source. The Government would be blind and recreant in its duty if it did not consider the social effect of its necessary decision as to what sources should be tapped in raising that revenue. Taxation of incomes and inheritances epitomizes taxation according to benefits received and according to ability to pay. These, of course, are not the only criteria of taxation and they do not justify taking more than government honestly needs or is worth.

Objection usually is made to these taxes, and especially the inheritance tax, that it makes its levy upon capital and so reduces the capital resources of the nation. That is, if anything, an argument in its favor at this juncture. One factor in the 1929 collapse was the overbalance of investment in capital goods as compared to the flow in consumers' purchasing channels.

It is true that the President's program must avoid the pitfalls and excesses which have been pointed out against merely demagogic share-the-wealth or soak-the-rich plans. Huge estates cannot be broken up in a year for tax or any other purposes. There is certainly nothing to gain in pushing such measures to a point where the Government would have a lot of potentially productive but probably unproductive industries on its hands.

There are separate questions involved, too, in the proposals for income tax changes. Those especially which would provide for graduated instead of flat taxes on corporate incomes represent an innovation which needs study. But the tenor of the message and the evident care with which it has been prepared encourage a hope that the Administration in this instance has behind the President's message a well-digested body of plans for safe and practical procedure.

The *Affaire* Mitchell

"ANOTHER Dr. Wirt case," is one way unofficial Washington is characterizing the hearing given by the United States Senate Committee on Commerce to Ewing Y. Mitchell, dismissed Assistant Secretary of Commerce, on his charges of scandals in the mercantile marine activities of the department. Just as the Indiana educator smelled smoke but was unable to prove the existence of a fire, Mr. Mitchell talked in generalities, inferences and insinuations which evoked from the committee a demand for facts.

His criticisms of the terms for laying up of the highly unprofitable Leviathan may involve only a question of judgment or they may indicate a favoritism he imputes ultimately to President Roosevelt, but at any rate they carry the point that with respect to the postwar heritage of Government-owned ships the Roosevelt Administration has not shown itself able to do much more than its predecessors—namely, perpetuate a bad situation.

The report of the special investigating committee on ship subsidies headed by Senator Hugo L. Black is much more important as a study of possible ways out, but the subsidy question, important and big as it is, deals only with money, whereas recent disasters to the Morro Castle, the Mohawk and to air transports, such as the plane in which Senator Cutting crashed, have raised a question of adequate protection at sea and in the air.

Both the bureau of navigation and steamboat inspection and the bureau of air commerce were directly under Assistant Secretary Mitchell's supervision, while his relation to the shipping board was only advisory. It is a pity, if he felt obliged to unburden himself, that he has not seen fit to share with the public his experiences and observations with respect to the functioning of those bureaus for which he was responsible.

Anglo-German Treaty

SOME understanding is better than no understanding. This is the line of reasoning which has been followed in the Anglo-German naval negotiations. Moreover, the British Government has made clear that it hopes the ratios worked out between it and Germany will prove to be a groundwork on which all naval powers can erect understandings looking toward limitation of fighting fleets.

Whether the British Government has bought its understanding with Germany at too high a price is a question not to be answered until Mr. Anthony Eden concludes the mission which will take him to Paris in the next few days. France is displeased by the British action; Russia is not expected to receive news of the agreement joyfully, either. In Britain, too, there is at least surprise that the new Government committed the nation to the 100-35 ratio for ships, and the 100-45 ratio for submarines which also accords to Germany the "right" to build up to equality with Britain's undersea arm in certain circumstances, without parliamentary approval. One understanding has been reached; a number of misunderstandings are simultaneously confronted.

Yet it is possible on the whole to approve the step taken by the British Government. Germany had already openly cast aside the restrictions imposed on her by the Versailles Treaty. The fact of her rearmament—if not the legal right—had already been acknowledged. But only reprimands from the Versailles signatories had so far been forthcoming where frank efforts to meet a new condition were obviously and urgently required. The obstacle apparently was an adamant attitude on the part of France and some other nations against any modification of the peace of 1919. Actually the obstacle was a growing apprehension in Europe over possible intentions of the new German Government. Those intentions have been somewhat clarified since the meeting of the powers at Stresa resulted in the League censure of German rearmament. Chancellor Hitler's speech on May 21 was widely considered to offer real grounds for co-operation toward European stability. Great Britain has now taken a lead in what should become a wider practical exploration of these grounds.

The very real concern which other countries may feel as a result of Britain's single-handed acceptance of Germany's violation of the Versailles Treaty cannot be passed over lightly. The British Government has some difficult rows to hoe in the next few weeks. Then, too, the unfortunate fact that arms agreements which provide for increasing armaments are easier for governments to reach than those which would impose decreases is once more illustrated in the Anglo-German treaty.

Yet this agreement should encourage those who are convinced that peace can be better established by efforts at international understanding than by insistence on restrictions imposed because of fear. Its conclusion is being hailed in Germany as a beginning of a better era for that nation. It can be made the beginning of a better era for all Europe.

No Debt to Prisoners?

"WE DON'T owe them a nickel," a member of the prison board is reported to have declared in referring to the outbreak Tuesday at the Kansas state penitentiary. The remark is unfortunate, coming, as it does, from an official of an institution rather notorious for mutinous riots. It is coupled with the statement of the prison officials that no concessions had been made to the demands of the rioters.

Those demands were for dismissal of the prison physican and for "better cooked food." With complete detachment as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the requests, impartial onlookers may be permitted a doubt as to whether the attitude indicated by "We don't owe them a nickel" is the best way to run a corrective institution. It contrasts rather harshly with modern penological views.

The inmates of the Kansas state prison may be more refractory than those in other prisons. They may demand coddling incompatible with proper discipline. Be that as it may, society, in simple humanity and for its own protection, does owe those it incarcerates something more than is implied in the prison board member's remark.

Hearn, by His Son

Book News of the Day

THE limpid simplicity of the style of FATHER AND I: MEMORIES OF LAFCADIO HEARN, by Kazuo Koizumi (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50) is the result either of unselfconscious naïveté or of the most delicate refinement of sophistication; or perhaps it is in part due to the fact that a Japanese is here writing in English. The effect is strangely pleasing, quiet and restful.

The delicate style is in keeping with the somewhat thin substance of these memories. Kazuo Koizumi was but 10 years old when, a quarter of a century ago, his father passed on. His memories, seen through the thick veil of the intervening years, are singularly vivid; but after all they are the impressions upon the sensitive mind of a little boy. Lafcadio Hearn, that strange product of the union of a man and woman of very different nationalities and himself curiously and romantically cosmopolitan, had, as is well known, after his career as a newspaperman in this country was over, gone to Japan. There he found the way of life so sympathetic that it became his adopted country. He married a Japanese wife; his children were brought up as Japanese. He taught English for a livelihood and lectured on English literature in more than one Japanese university. During the Russian-Japanese War he was an ardent propagandist of the cause of his adopted country.

It is against the background of that conflict that his son, who must now be a man about 35, sets most of his reminiscences. They have to do with tiny matters, anecdotes of home life, of Hearn's ways with his wife and children and native friends; with his tender fondness for animals, his pride in Japan, his appreciation of the beauty of her landscapes by the mountains or on the sea; with his knowledge of the country's history and lore and religion; his sympathy with her manner of life and her philosophy; with his generosity and sentimentality and wit and high spirits and sudden bursts of temper.

These anecdotes seldom have much point to them. There is one that shows Hearn's fondness for even the simplest and most unsophisticated nature art; another that shows his generosity to the poor. We see Hearn treating his neighbors to lemonade by way of celebration of the naval victory of the Sea of Japan.

It is all, as we have hinted, as thin and insubstantial as a dream. The dainty little figures might have stepped out from a color print. But though it does not add very much to our knowledge of a picturesque figure about whom a good deal has already been written, what it does add is altogether creditable and pleasant. The faint and exquisite tincture of foreignness in the son's style would have pleased the father, who was one of the few notable links in culture between the United States and the country of his adoption.

S. C. C.

A Noisy 4th?

Unofficial Ambassadors

How Some Ideas About Americans Get Started

"YOU have queer laws in America, haven't you?" smiled my Brazilian-English visitor. "I've just come from the cinema and I was so amused."

"What law of ours did you hear about in the cinema?" I asked, getting patriotically ready to defend our Constitution with all its Twenty-one-and-One-Erased Amendments.

"Oh, it was the funniest thing," and she took time out for a real roll of laughter. "You know, you have a law that if a man is arrested for drunkenness he must take a dose of castor oil or spend ten days in prison!" Punctuating her recital with intermittent gales of laughter, she described how our prisoners were solemnly led before our judges, "who don't wear gowns as our English judges do," were found guilty and duly sentenced.

A friend told me that later in the evening this same visitor, entirely disbelieving my protestations that the picture show was only a burlesque, had regaled other hotel guests with a "true story" of our courts. The cinema had shown her America!

"You Americans have such an interesting way of talking," observed a Brazilian young woman from one of the most aristocratic families. "What does a gentleman mean when he says to a lady, 'Quit pulling my leg!'? I hear it often in the cinema."

Groaned I: "An American gentleman doesn't say that to a lady."

* * *

An Englishwoman sighed, "The Brazilians used to come to us always as teachers of English; now they frankly say they want Americans so they can understand the talkies."

"We like Americans," another cultured Brazilian woman said, "but we don't understand why all of you get divorces all the time. In all the cinemas—"

And I am reminded day after day as I live in one foreign country or another, that what people see, they believe. These unofficial ambassadors, our exported cinemas, spread more ideas about us in a week than a polished, paid ambassador can usually scatter in a year—and the cinema gets paid for doing it! And the newsreels show how our President, reviewing our army and navy and approving our building of more battleships, reflects the country's determination to enforce the Monroe Doctrine with unpleasant implications.

But the cinema, though our most spectacular ambassador, is not our only unofficial one that makes us suffer. For those who do much reading the press carries more weight than the show. Examination of the eleven daily papers of one of South America's three largest cities, for a week showed more than a hundred news items and articles, excluding stock reports, concerning the United States. The overwhelming majority had to do with our commercial relations with other countries affecting directly or indirectly Brazil's commercial relations with us. Our domestic political troubles and our race and labor problems split honors for second place. Crime and domestic troubles of our wealthy took third place.

In the Far East a Chinese student said to me: "We don't understand why a Christian, progressive United States lynches all the Negroes. I have seen it in the newspapers many times that you are lynching another one of them." Our lynchings have been "important news" in any country where I have lived.

* * *

But perhaps, after all, it is our private citizens who go to live for short or long periods in other countries who are our most impressive ambassadors. Each man is America to the foreigners who know him, and what he does and says and thinks, then America does and says and thinks. Business representatives are selected for their ability to put over a deal rather than for their fitness to create good will for America.

By these Americans abroad, America is judged. "Do you always slam doors in America?" queried an exquisite, elderly woman of the Russian ex-nobility. "The two American men who live in the house with me always slam their doors, and so does the wife of the American president of this college."

We select with great care our official ambassadors, expecting them to create good will and respect for the United States; we pay little attention, as a nation, to those three unofficial ambassadors, the cinemas, the press, and our private citizens abroad, two of which are under our control. At present these two profit from the country in which they are guests by the prestige of the country from which they have come, and in many cases ignore any responsibility to any nation involved for the impression they create.

B. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Season of Reunions

By Frank L. Perrin

LOOKING backward what seems now but a little way, though several decades according to the record which we keep of the passing years, I recall a picture of the pioneer days in the undeveloped areas of the Middle West. In those days second-choice farm lands could be had almost for the asking. The better sections had been acquired by patent from the Government by migrating easterners, but land values were unstable and terms of purchase easy. Always there were those anxious to go farther and still farther west. There were no established markets; no transportation adequate to move the increasing volume of grain and cattle. Scattered flour mills gradually enlarged their facilities, eventually becoming merchant mills, storing their product in barrels which were freighted by horse teams to some lake or river port to be transported by steamboat when weather and water conditions permitted.

In those days, as may easily be imagined, there was little travel beyond the limits of the locality in which the pioneer families resided. The county seat, perhaps a day's journey on horseback or by wagon, was the "big city" to the farm boy of that period. It was a red-letter day when he was permitted to "dress up" and go to town. There were many interesting experiences to be related to those who had remained at home, and to the boys at the little schoolhouse who had never traveled so extensively. I hope that these tales, at least in the main, were authentic and not too freely embellished.

* * *

At that quite early stage in the development of a new agricultural and cultural empire, the scattered and sparsely settled communities were made up almost entirely of men and women from the older states. The pioneers were the descendants of the patriots and founders who established the colonies and waged the war for independence. Behind them were fine family traditions and close family ties. But between them and those thus bound to them lay what then seemed like a vast expanse of miles not easily traversed or economically traveled. A journey from the Mississippi Valley to New York State, Maine, or Massachusetts was an event which required long contemplation, careful budgeting, and many tedious days to accomplish.

Even after the first railroad was built into the new country the undertaking was not an easy one, or inexpensive. There were no fast trains in those days. To be sure, a trip could be made to the state capital almost as quickly as to the county seat previously. But both were almost memorable events in family history. We moved slowly and somewhat deliberately in that period. We had not learned to tax ourselves or our farms into affluent prosperity. It had not then been discovered that the less food we produce the more we have. But we had already begun to doubt the story about the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

* * *

I look back, in memory, upon that earlier picture with no regrets and without misgivings. We could not return to those conditions, happy as they were, and be contented. Even to this day I feel sympathy and deep compassion for those brave young men and women who had voluntarily severed the ties which bound them to homes left behind. I realize their courage, their fortitude, and understand better their uncomplaining self-denial when we look forward, as we do at this season, to happy reunions with those dear to us. The miles by land and by sea have been shortened. The broad highways stretch out invitingly in all directions, and it is with joy that we stand at the open door to welcome those who come far, and never too often, to recall the events of yesterdays and to look forward with us hopefully toward all the tomorrows.

All roads may not converge at the door of a newspaper writer's home or office, but certainly all roads and many paths pass it. And I am glad of this, for in many sections, north, south, east and west, there are those whose faces I like to see and whose hands I like to clasp. No gift, tangible or intangible, is quite so much to be desired or cherished as that of friendship. I know that youth does not care especially to be advised or admonished. Memory serves me well enough in this respect. But, if a word might be permitted, let it be said that we cannot afford to regard carelessly or inconsiderately the trust and confidence reposed in us by those whom we accept as friends. The road ahead, up hill and down, is a long and sometimes discouraging one. Along this road we meet and pass often, in these days of easy and rapid travel.

It is pleasant to meet the new friend on the threshold, but a greater joy to welcome, again and again, the friends who have been tried and found true.

The Wide Horizon

Canada at the Crossroads

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

CANADA is continually being called the good-will "cement" between the United Kingdom and the United States; also the mediator and interpreter. It has become a little bored by such platitudes. Conscious of having cut the last remaining apron string, and having a very real entity of its own, it is less concerned with placating and reconciling two powerful and touchy relatives than with bargaining with them separately on its own account.

Despite plenty of views to the contrary, I believe that Canada has come to a kind of mental crossroads and is seriously wondering as to which direction destiny points. Sentiment, symbolized by a common king and flag, would argue that her heart is, and always must be, English. Business and personal affiliations, a common boundary line, overlapping communication by land, water and air, would reason that perhaps the head may be stronger than the heart to strengthen the bonds of continent at the expense of Empire.

* * *

Both countries are "parents" to the extent that they have contributed freely of their people and capital to colonization and development; both are zealously interested in its future; neither would stand for its being bullied by an outsider. Canada realizes its double indebtedness for favors received and expected and in the matter of protection admits that the Monroe Doctrine and all that it implies affords as much security as does the British Navy—that Washington, as much as London, permits it to escape the onerous tax of armies and armaments. There is, perhaps, not another civilized nation in the world so completely freed of the fear of invasion.

When it comes to trade and commerce, however, the United States has a distinct advantage over Britain — one which even the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa was unable to remove. The natural flow of trade is north and south, and added to adjacency of markets is the possession in abundance by Canada and the United States respectively of those commodities required by each other. In Canada, it is nickel, asbestos, fish, wood, pulp and paper; in the United States, it is petroleum, oil, machinery, chemicals, cotton, rubber, fruit. Canada buys nearly three times as much from her neighbor as from Great Britain—is indeed her neighbor's most profitable customer.

* * *

The effect of all this is to make for increasing co-operation and co-ordination of thought and interests. Tariff blockades have only served to strengthen this partnership by putting American branch factories, insurance companies and chain stores into Canada and in printing Canadian editions of American periodicals here. Business has become so deeply interwoven that the economic problems and attempted solutions of one country are practically those of the other, and the exchange value of the Canadian dollar is more sensitive to fluctuations of the American dollar than to the British sterling.

Today Canada is gazing southward and westward with equal interest. Which way will she walk? In one direction lies the allurement of a federation of British nations, scattered geographically, but one in sentiment and tradition; in the other is the allurement of a self-contained continent, insular, unconquerable, containing within itself practically everything that humanity demands. Her choice will probably depend more upon the exigency of world trade and competition than on sentiment and prejudice.

There is always the possibility of a third choice—more alluring than either: that of joining a commonwealth of all the English-speaking nations of the world—a commonwealth independent in each of its component parts but speaking as one exalted voice for international peace and good will.

Mirror of Opinion

Fair Play for Germany

THE whole of Germany believes that in rearming her Herr Hitler has merely begun to restore her to her rightful place in Europe. If he has resorted to abrupt and irregular methods, the blame is not entirely on him, but must be shared by those who realized that Germany was entitled to equality and who promised it, but who did nothing to fulfil that particular promise. Germany has therefore had an excuse for resorting to subterfuge and force in order to establish claims which were generally regarded as legitimate.

Two points deserve specially to be noted at the present moment. One is that Herr Hitler has not himself put forward any claim that is wholly unreasonable; and the other is that his arbitrary infringement of international obligations has been in respect of those which he himself has been consistent in repudiating, and which Germany as a whole has never pretended genuinely to accept. . . .

At present a competition is taking place in building the greatest number of the most destructive airplanes. Civilizations have perished before now, and by such courses Europe will commit suicide unless it can call a halt to this futile and dangerous process. The best means of arresting it is clearly to get on with such an air pact as would bring overwhelming force and punishment upon any country which would violate it. If an air convention of this kind were once firmly established, then bombing airplanes would eventually become useless and be discarded as national weapons. The negative policy of prevention must and will be followed by the positive policy of collaborative rivalry in the work of civilization. In this and in every way the measures taken to prevent war should be the stepping-stones to the limitation of armaments and the negotiation of an agreed peace.—*The Times* (London).